PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

TWELVE PAGES.

MORNING EDITION.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY
BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK.
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,403.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—MONDAY, MAY 4, 1908. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday 2-30 P.M.	STEAMERS.	TONS.	CONNECTING AT ADEN WITH	TONS
9th May	CALEDONIA	7558		
16th „	ORIENTAL	5284	MONGOLIA	9505
* 23rd „	ARABIA	7903		
30th „	ORIENTAL	5284	INDIA	7911
6th June	PERSIA	7951		
13th „	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6522
20th „	OCEANA	6610		
27th „	PENINSULAR	5294	BRITANNIA	6525
4th July	EGYPT	7912		
11th „	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
18th „	PENINSULAR	5294		
25th „	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912

* Will call at Malta.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the BALLARD PIER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

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The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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W. C. SYMES,
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GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
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PASSENGERS met on arrival.
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PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels;	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	14th May 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	11th June „
OCEANIEN	4,148	Magnan	9th July. „
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	3rd Sept. „
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. „
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	29th „ „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	22nd May 1908.
ARMAND BEHIC	6,385	Guionnet	19th June „
DUMBEA	5,685	Boyer	17th July „

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE
(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
LEVANZO	6,000	Belsito	15th May 1908
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	Mancini	15th June 1908
D. BALDUINO	4,580	Maganzini	15th July 1908

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	„ 908	„ 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 860; 2nd Class Rs. 550. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going *via* Genoa and returning *via* Venice or *vice versa*, and can break their Journey at any port *en route*.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	5,000	....	17th May 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th June 1908.
ISCHIA	5,000	....	17th July 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 220.

For further particulars, apply to—

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NOTICE

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LHASA	2,170	Mon. 4th May	9 a. m.	P. D & C.*
DUMRA	1,695	Thur. 7th May	9 a. m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LINGA	2,170	Frid. 8th May	6 a. m.	(direct).

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 4th May, calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Dwarka, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on THURSDAY, 7th May calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR CALCUTTA AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "NUDDEA," 3,005 tons, sailing on or about 9th May.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

2nd May, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May 1908.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June 1908.
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st July 1908.
F FERDINAND	6,046		1st August 1908.
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908.
AFRICA	4,596	P. Badessich	1st October 1908
KOERBER	5,301	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* PERSIA	5895	G. Bartole	25th May 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Merseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
NIPPON	6517	F. Taraboochia	25th May 1908.

For further particulars regarding passage apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.
ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY *via* KARACHI to LONDON (*via* MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports.

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	—

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.	Due Liverpool.
City of Benares	..	.....	May 20	.....	June 5
City of Calcutta	..	May 22	June 19	....	July 5
City of Karachi	...	June 4	.....	June 22	July 8
Trafford Hall	...	June 22	.....	July 10	July 26
City of Paris	..	July 13	.. ..	July 31	Aug. 16
City of Manchester	...	July 20	....	Aug. 8	Aug. 24
Merton Hall	..	Aug. 6	Aug. 21	.....	Sept. 7
City of Calcutta	...	Aug. 22	.....	Sept. 9	Sept. 25
City of Karachi	...	Sept. 8	.....	Sept. 26	Oct. 12
Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 12	.....	Oct. 29	Nov. 14
City of Glasgow	..	Oct. 18	.....	Nov. 5	Nov. 21
City of London	...	Nov. 7	.....	Nov. 25	Dec. 11
Merton Hall	...	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	.....	Dec. 22
City of Calcutta	...	Nov. 26	....	Dec. 14	Dec. 30
					1909
City of Karachi	..	Dec. 15	.....	Dec. 31	Jan. 16
		1909			
Trafford Hall	..	Jan. 10	.....	Jan. 26	Feb. 11

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS. Bombay

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akni Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Cheeks, Thana Cloth, Susi, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, Sarnseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

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☛ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES,

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from

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INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

FISCAL AGENTS FOR THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN CHINA, THE PHILIPPINE ISLANDS AND PANAMA.

Capital paid up	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits	Gold $3,459,038·08

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.
Calcutta.
Singapore.
Penang.
Hong Kong.
Canton.
Manila.
Cebu.
Shanghai.
Yokohama.
Colon.
Kobe.
San Francisco.
City of Mexico.
Washington.
Panama.

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.
Bombay.
Madras.
Karachi.
Cawnpore.
Lahore.
Amritsar.
Delhi.
Tuticorin.
Chittagong.
Rangoon.
Mandalay.
Colombo.
Kandy.
Newera-Eliya.
Camp Aden.
Steamer Point-Aden.
Zanzibar.
Mombasa.
Nairobi.
Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD

LONDON COMMITTEE
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CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
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A. M. TOWNSEND, } *London Managers*
C. S. ADDIS, }

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BATAVIA.
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CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.
HANKOW.
HONGKONG.
KOBE.
LONDON.
LYONS.
MANILA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.
PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.
YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	„ 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs. Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewial Motilal, Bombay.)
Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

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LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
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THE NOTED HOUSE FOR
SEASONABLE NOVELTIES
AND
SPECIALITIES
ARTISTIC and DISTINCTIVE IN DESIGN.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

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"Which Machine is the best value for the money?"

The best value for the money must be the best typewriter to buy. No escape from the logic of that.

The Remington Typewriter OUTSELLS ALL OTHERS; it always has and it always will. And why? Because it OUTWORKS ALL OTHERS and OUTWEARS ALL OTHERS. Every Rupee invested in a Remington Typewriter represents more typewriter service for the money, therefore more value for the money, than the buyer can find in any other writing machine.

And when all is said and done, it's the best value for his money that every buyer wants.

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Telephone No. 1196.

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ESTABLISHED 1809.

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Total Revenue for 1906 Exceeded	£ 4,000,000

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POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

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Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

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(1). A RETURN OF THE FULL AMOUNT OF THE PURCHASE MONEY GUARANTEED IN ANY EVENT.

Under the old scheme, the Capital was lost at Death, whenever it occurred.

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Under the old scheme, the Annuitant had no control over his Capital once paid down.

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A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

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Established under the Chairmanship of
The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA K. C. I. E.

"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorized Capital	Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital	Rs. 2,554,300.

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Invested in Government Securities only.

COMPANY'S RATES.
Lower than those of other Companies.

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Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

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"BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE,"
GREEN STREET.

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From 1st May,

BUT NO REDUCTION IN QUALITY.

"British is Best."

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

New Price Lists can be had from all Motor Dealers, or direct from the above address.

Liptons Tea

YELLOW LABEL	... 1 Re. 2 as.	per pound tin.
BLUE LABEL	... 1 Re.	per pound tin.
RED LABEL	... 12 As.	per pound tin.

THE 3 STANDARD BLENDS OF INDIA.

No other firm has an organisation for growing, buying and blending Tea, equal to Liptons, and no firm gives you such unequalled value for money.

WHOLESALE SUPPLIES.
14, Hummum Street, BOMBAY.
NICOLL ROAD, KARACHI.

GEO. GAHAGAN & CO.

ON GOVERNMENT LIST.

Engineers, Iron and Brass Founders, Metal and Timber Merchants and Contractors.

MANUFACTURERS OF

Bridges, Girders, Roofs and Structural Work of all Kinds, Cast, Wrought and Mild Steel Work of the Heaviest Description, Plain and Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Conservancy Appliances, Irrigation Requirements, &c., &c.

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furnished on Application.

Hydraulic Rivetting, Steam-hammers and Testing Plant used.

ERECTION OF

manufactured Work imported or otherwise, Contracted for in any part of India.

We have of late added to our works some further heavy Machinery to enable us to meet all requirements.

SUPPLIERS OF

Engines and Boilers (Portable and Stationary), Pumps, Galvanized Steel Wire Ropes, Cast and Wrought Iron Pipes, Galvanized Plain and Corrugated Iron Plates, Bars, Angles, Tees, &c., in Steel and Iron, Tools, Water-Supply Fittings, Valves, Portland Cement, &c.

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E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent,
Port Trust Docks.

DATED 4TH MAY, 1908.

TENDERS are invited for the PRINTING of GUIDE BOOKS and SOUVENIRS for the Central Provinces and Berar Exhibition. Printers to canvas and arrange for advertisements. Apply to

SECRETARY EXHIBITION COMMITTEE,
NAGPUR.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Navasari District Abkari LICENSE will be put to AUCTION for the next three years on the 18th May, 1908, at Baroda.

R. C. WHITENACK,
Joint Revenue Commissioner.

1st May 1908.

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TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STORES during 1908-09, 1909-10, and 1910-1911. Copy of Schedule of Articles Terms of Contract and Form of Tender can be obtained at the Office of the Undersigned. Tenders will be received up to 1 P.M. (S. T.), on 15th May, 1908. A deposit of Rs. 100 must accompany each tender. The Board of the Institute does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Honorary Secretary.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

AUCTION SALE.

TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, for REMOVAL, the following building in the compound of the Post and Telegraph Offices, on Monday, the 4th May, 1908, at 4 P. M. (Standard Time):—

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BOMBAY, 29TH APRIL, 1908.

THE STANDARD MILLS COMPANY, LD.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the Seventeenth Ordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on Tuesday, the 21st April, 1908, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 80 per whole Share of Rs. 500 and at Rs. 20 per quarter Share of Rs. 125, free of income Tax for the half year ending 31st December 1907, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after MONDAY the 4th May, 1908, between 11-30 a.m. and 3-30 p.m. (S. T.), to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 16th April, 1908, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & CO.,
Agents.

BOMBAY, 22ND APRIL, 1908.

THE DAVID MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that at the twenty-second ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of Shareholders held on TUESDAY, the 21st April, 1908, a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 20 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the half year ending 31st December, 1907, has been declared payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 7, Esplanade Road, on and after MONDAY, the 4th May, 1908, between 11-30 A.M., and 3-30 P. M. (S. T.), to Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 16th April, 1908, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
SASSOON J. DAVID & Co.,
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BOMBAY, 22ND APRIL, 1908.

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 1-8 per Share (free of Income Tax), for the year ended 31st December, 1907, has been declared and will be paid at the Registered Office of the Company on and after MONDAY, the 4th May, 1908, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 1 P.M., on Saturdays and 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., on other week days to Shareholders, whose names appear on the Company's Register on the 13th April, 1908, on production of their Share Certificates.

J. BLACK,
Acting Secretary.

BOMBAY, 25TH APRIL, 1908.

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TO LET.—EXCELLENT OFFICE Premises facing front Hornby Row. Also GODOWN in same house, Standard Building, with immediate possession. Electric Lights and lift. Rent moderate. Appply WITHIN first floor.

TO-LET.—ONE of the best GROUND FLOORS on Hornby Row, Sidick Building, next to John Roberts & Co., most suitable for Bank, Office or Show-room. Rent very moderate. Apply WITHIN.

TO LET.—OFFICE ROOMS in COX'S Building.

TONGAS AND PHAETONS FOR WATHAR.—Panchgani, Mahableshwar Line. Apply BAPOO SHERKAR, Head Office at Wai.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes, By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WANTED, immediately a smart Custom and Clearing CLERK. None but experienced men need apply to THE JOST'S FANS SUPPLY & ENGINEERING COMPANY, LIMITED.

WALTER LANE & Co., European Cyclists, are REMOVING from their present Premises to CENTURY BUILDINGS, 15 and 17, Hornby Road, opposite John Roberts & Co., Ltd., from 1st May next.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 2-30 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as almyrahs, cupboards, dining table, chairs, dressing and washband tables, writing table, glassware, crockeryware, large size safe made to order.

20 Volumes International Library of Famous Literature.

At 3 p. m.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers.
1 light rubber-tyred victoria,
1 light rubber-tyred vis-a-vis.
1 rubber-tyred brougham.

AUCTION SALE OF DECAUVILLE MOTOR CAR.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, in Bank Street, Fort.

One 14 p. p. 2 Cylinder Decauville Motor Car, with tonneau body and side entrance, 5 seated, in good order, speed 30 miles per hour, substantially built, Radiator of full capacity, suitable for Indian climate, fitted with engine of Decauville's own make, very little used.

AUCTION SALE of 195 Pieces Country Checks, Coloured Satins, Damasks, Brocades and Gauzes.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., Acting Official Assignee and the Assignee of the Estate and Effects of Lalloobhai Chaganlal and others, insolvents, Messrs CRAWFORD & Co., will THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 4-30 p. m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction at their rooms the undermentioned piece-goods:—

43	pieces country checks of different numbers,
17	pieces coloured satins.
11	pieces damasks.
7	pieces brocades.
117	pieces gauzes.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid and the goods taken delivery of within two days after the sale.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th instant, at 2-30 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Ambawady, (Dr. D'Silva's bungalow, Mazagon, near Tram Terminus), the valuable and handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood household furniture, such as dining table and chairs, mirror back sideboard, dinner waggon, marble-topped tables and teapoys, drawing-room sofas and chairs, corner and side cabinets, bedsteads, mirror-door almyrahs, clothes and gown presses, chest-of-drawers, marble-topped dressing and washband tables, English Chestwood safe, sweet toned ebonized cottage piano, by Schnider, air-gun rifle, pictures, carpets, windproof lamps, large size ice chest, table ornaments, platedware, glassware and crockery, musical box 400 days winding gilt clock, etc., the property of Mrs. M. Elliott and others.

Catalogues will be published and the property is on view.

On THURSDAY the 7th instant at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Upper Colaba, opposite the observatory, the valuable handsome French-polished teakwood and blackwood drawingroom, deningroom office and bedroom furniture, also several pieces by Robert Benjamin and others drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, cabinets, brass double bedstead, almyrahs, large size black marble topped dressing and washband tables, majolica and Doulton flower pots and vases glassware and crockeryware, cases of cutlery, spoons and forks, Hinks, table and floor lamps, one ebonized iron bound grand cottage piano by Marks and Co. in good order, one large size nearly new Chubb's safe on stand, sewing machine, English steel rubber tyred wheel Victoria. Young Arab horse glassware and porcelainware, Persian carpets, tiled topped teapoys, large size Edison concert phonograph etc., the property of Captain R. Hill preceeded to England and others.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

P. S.—Victoria will be kept at the Colaba Tram Terminus to take intending purchasers free to the Auction Bungalow from 1 to 3 p. m. on the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE of a large quantity of different kinds of METALS such as Cupro Nickel Old Envelopes, Cupro Nickel old pig, Gunmetal old scrap and a quantity of miscellaneous unserviceable stores at the Castle Park, Arsenal, Fort, behind the Town Hall.

Under instructions from the Ordnance Officer in charge, Bombay Arsenal, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 14th May, 1908, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Castle Park, Fort, Bombay, a large quantity of different kinds of metals, such as Cupro Nickel old envelopes, Cupro Nickel pig, Gunmetal Old Pig, Gunmetal old scrap, metal bell, and Phospher Bronze scrap, gunmetal also a quantity of old leather canvas rope, oil drums, tin and other miscellaneous articles.

The purchasers of stores shall pay cash and remove the lots the same day and the purchasers of metals shall pay a deposit of 50 per cent. and pay the balance and clear the lots within two days from the date of the acceptance of offers.

CRAWFORD & Co.

BOMBAY, 4TH MAY, 1908.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSE FITTINGS.

Under the instructions from the B. I. S. N. Co., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY the 4th instant, at 3-30 p. m. (S.T.), in the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon:

A quantity of wooden material of horse fittings.

MENESSE & Co.

BOMBAY, 4TH MAY, 1908.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 12, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of empty cases of Kerosine Oil with tins.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will THIS DAY, MONDAY the 4th instant at 4 p.m. (Bombay Time), sell by Public Auction at Belassis Bridge, Pipe Depot—

720 empty cases of kerosine oil with tins.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES at Shaikh Memon St. and Khara Koowa.

Under instructions from R. D. Setna, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in suit No. 975 of 1907 (Mahomed Hoosein Matar vs. Gulabchand Hirabhai Ghelabhai and another) Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on the days and time mentioned below, sell by Public Auction, on the premises the following very valuable landed properties:—

THIS DAY, MONDAY the 4th inst., at 4-30 p.m. (S. T.) on the premises.

All the right title and interest of the late Mr. Hirabhai Ghelabhai in all that piece or parcel of Fazendari land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon situate without the Fort walls of Bombay, at Shaik Memon Street in the registration sub-district of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under ward No. 319, Street No. 486-488 and containing by admeasurement 121½ sq. yds. or thereabout and bounded as follows—that is to say, on or towards the east by the Shaik Memon Street, on or towards the west by the Sweeper's passage and on or towards the north by the property of Ramdass Purshotam and on or towards the south by the property of Jamnadas Goculdas and Bhaijibhai Amaldas.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th inst., at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises at Khara Koowa.

All the right title and interest of the late Mr. Hirabhai Ghelabhai in all that piece or parcel of pension and tax land or ground with the messuage tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, at Shaik Memon Street or Khara Koowa near Mumbadevi in the registration sub-district of Bombay assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under ward C No. 300-301, street No. 24-26 containing by admeasurement 58-8 square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of land revenue under old No. 115 and new No. 897-898, old survey No. 171 and 172, and new survey No. 1429 and 1430 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on or towards the east by the house formerly of Devchand Callian and now of Jaganath Gopinath, on or towards the west by the house formerly of Soni Bechal Purshotam and now of Valjee Maharaj of Kakoli; on or towards the south by the property of Maniram Chandualal and now of Ganeshdas Sobhagmal, and on or towards the south by a lane or passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to Messrs. Payne and Co., solicitors for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & Co.

BOMBAY, 4TH MAY, 1908.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Rs. 2.

ELECTRIC LIFTS.
HOLT & WILLETTS'
Patent Electric Direct Coupled
LIFTS
are guaranteed
ABSOLUTELY EFFICIENT.
For Specifications and Estimates
Apply to—

SOLE AGENTS:
W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

ADVANCES made on immovable properties to the extent of Rs. 3 lacs at 9 per cent. interest. For further particulars apply to—

Messrs. S. B. BOTTLEWALLA & Co.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS AND
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
18 Bank Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.

10-12 COVENTRY HUMBER, 1906 pattern, with hood, Stepney wheel and Polley Head Light. Requires painting and some minor repairs; otherwise in good order. Price Rs. 4,000 Apply to—

F. J. PRESTON,
Yacht Club.

NOW READY.

HOLLY AND OLIVE BRANCHES.

A Pamphlet on the unrest in India.
Price 12 annas.
By ARTHUR CRAWFORD, C. M. G.
(COPY-RIGHTED BY R. M. CRAWFORD.)
AND
WILL BE READY, on 1st May next.
Pamphlet on "THE DEVELOPMENT OF NEW BOMBAY." 1st Vol.
Pamphlet on SUMMARY of opinions on the same. 2nd Vol.
Price 12 annas each. (Not to be sold separately.)
Also, a MAP ILLUSTRATING the above of the Island of Bombay and part of the Island of Salsette.
Price 2 Rupees if sold alone—or if sold with Pamphlets, Rs. 3-4.
BY ARTHUR, CRAWFORD C. M. G.
(Copyrighted by R. M. Crawford.)

SOLE AGENTS:
D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS & CO.,
Medowstreet, Fort, Bombay.

PRATT'S MOTOR-CAR SPIRIT.

DEODORISED NAPTHA OR GASOLINE.

BEST for Motor-Cars, Bicycles, and Tricycles also for Naptha Lamps.

Owners of Motor-Cars, &c., should insist on getting this and no other. Can be obtained from all leading dealers in Motor-Cars. Imported by

STANDARD OIL Co., of New York,
31, Hornby Road, Bombay.

GENTS' TAILORING
AND
OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT

Under the Supervision of Mr. LEWIS, an experienced Cutter of a great repute.

SUITS made within shortest notice.

A. FREDOON & CO.,
ALICE BUILDINGS, HORNBY ROAD.

WANTED.—Sufferers to know that "Hydrocele" of any nature and standing is warranted to be cured right away by our Unique remedy "Hydroceline." Speedy and permanent cure is certain even if the worst type. Ours is a novelty in the Medical World. No tapping, no detention, complete elimination of the fluid in the Sac. Wonderful decrease in size and relief of pain. A trial will convince. Rs. 3 and 5. MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

Messrs. C. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET,
LONDON.

TELEGRAMS,
"KEYMER," LONDON

THE
BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—Delivered Free.

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Yearly ...	Rs. 25 0	Rs 20 0
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Quarterly	" 7 8	" 6 0
Monthly	" 2 8	" 2 0

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SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted; Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line.	0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

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THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. Cash strictly in ADVANCE.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	Rs. 4-0	Per Inch.
Second do.	" 3-8	do. do.
Third do.	" 3-0	do. do.
Fourth do.	" 2-8	do. do.
Fifth and upwards	" 2-0	do. do.
Minimum charge	" 4-0	do. do.

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a lengthy time, special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

POST FREE.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	" 7	" 8
Quarterly	" 4	" 5

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.

POST FREE.

Yearly	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	" 7
Quarterly	" 4

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NEW STOCK.

Ladies' and Gent's
BOOTS & SHOES

JUST ARRIVED PER

P. & O. S.S. "Arcadia."

SPECIAL CONSIGNMENT.
GREAT VARIETY.
ENGLISH-MADE.

QUALITY INCOMPARABLE.
PRICES FOR THE MILLION.
STYLE UP-TO-DATE.

J. OAKES & CO.,
37, Churchgate Street,
Opposite Cathedral.

BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL ....£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ....£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL...................£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ....£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS ....£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
Manager.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up) ....Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper) ....Rs. 21,00,000

HEAD OFFICE: SIMLA.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
AGENT.
Elphinstone Circle, BOMBAY.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880

CAPITAL PAID-UP ....Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ....„ 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Chefoo
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.
BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.
CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,475,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS. £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.
Bombay
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).
Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manilla.
Cebu (Philippines).
Hongkong.
Foochow
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

J. GREIG,
AGENT.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

COX & CO.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.
CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Kenley 2,429 tons Captain Wilson, sailed on Saturday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE steamer Wearmouth, 2,339 tons Captain W. Catto, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The French Gun-boat Surprise, Lieut.-Commander M. Banal, sailed on Saturday evening, for Madagascar, via Colombo.

The R. I. M. Survey steamer Palinurus, Commander C. S. Hickman, arrived in Bombay harbour, on Saturday from the Survey Ground.

The steamer Bahadur, 2,936 tons, Captain J. Crebbin, arrived at Bombay harbour, on Saturday, from Calcutta, with a cargo of coal.

THE Japan Line steamer Takasaki Maru 2,943 tons Captain A Mocker arrived in harbour on Saturday from Kobe &c., with a general cargo and 4 deck passengers.

THE B and P S N Co's steamer Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain T S Gray, sailed on Saturday for Persian Gulf &c. with a general cargo and a number of deck passengers.

THE steamer Hindoo 3,156 tons Captain G. H. Jones, arrived in harbour on the 1st instant from Middlesborough, via Hall, and Karachi with a general cargo and coal.

THE B. I. S. N. Co's steamer Lhasa 949 tons Captain M. G. Williams, arrived in harbour on Saturday, from Karachi with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Miss Burns, Mrs. Vinay and infant, Mr. Sowry, Mrs. Byrne and child, Mr. Gardiner, Mr. Nanhawser, 2 natives and 100 deck.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Dumra. 762 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, arrived in Bombay harbour on Sunday, from the Persian Gulf, via Karachi and Coast Ports, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr. and Mrs. Stranack, Mr. C. K. Stranack, Mr. Macfarlane, Mr. Charles, 3 natives and 173 deck passengers.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN. MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus	Comdr H Christian	R Navy
H M S Lapwing	Lt-Comdr A N Gouldsmith	R Navy
R I M S Dalhousie	Capt J C Horder	R I Marine

IN THE STREAM.

R I M S Hardinge	Capt S D Vale	R I Marine
H M S Highflyer	Capt Hickly	R Navy
H M S Redbreast	Lt-Comdr W Hose	R Navy

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—MAY 2.

Ahmadi	1640	Hughes	B & P S Co
Alavi	2324	Frium-Hill	B & P S N Co
Badree	1439	Lloyd	H A Hassum
Bendu	2820	Millson	R A Willis
Caithness	2222	Taylor	W & A G & Co
Fitzclarence	2589	McLannan	W & A G & Co
Frankly	3617	Yell	W & A G Co
Garscube	2297	Storey	W & A G & Co
Islami	1604	Newby	B & P S N Co
Kirly Bank	2092	Kerr	W & A G & Co
Kasara	505	Chappell	M M & Co
Loch Tay	3416	Stephen	W & A G Co
Lalpoora	2124	Fry	M M & Co
Monsori	1735	Hanna	B & P S N Co
Nizam	2041	Toms	T Morrison & Co
Nownel Bahr.	178	Macoda	Sultan of Musat
Nuddea	1944	Gum-Cunningham	M M & Co
Peninsular	3047	Aden	13-16 P & O Co
Shah Ameer	1921	Ledbertter	A. H. Hassum
Trafalgar	2730	Knagg	K Nixon & Co
Takasaki Maru	2943	Mocker	N Y Kaisha
Waroonga	1609	Bamber	M M & Co
Wearmouth	2339	Catto	......
Xima	146	Mahomed	Shah S N Co

VESSEL IN DOCK.—MAY 2.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

	Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A	Celtic King	2589	Humphrey	Anwerp	19-5	F M & Co
B	Hindoo	3156	Jones	Hull	14-5	F Muir & Co
C&R	Newby Hall	2841	Parkinson	K'chi	5-5	K N & Co
D & E	Colaba	3899	Robertson	Antwerp	25-5	M M & Co
N	Hartport	2503	Holman	Philadelphia	7-5	R A Willis
P	Umhlali	2143	Richards	Hull	7-5	R A Willis
	VICTORIA DOCK.					
2	Mossilia	3250	Thomson	L'pool	14-5	W & A G Co
3	Senator	3048	Atkinson	Havre	5-5	K Nixon & Co
4	Reichenfels	2834	Poffhart	Hamburg	4-5	Glde & Co
5	Clan Macintosh	3043	Leunoso	Dunkirk	5-5	FM&Co
6	Shahlum	1918	Davison	M'tius	8-5	H A Hassum
9	Gutenfels	3551	Diedrichsen	K'chi	10-5	Glade & Co
10&11	Arcadia	3534	Valentine	Shanghai	12-5	P & O Co
16	Kaiser	1718	Holdt	Z'bar	8-5	A Strandes
	M W D D					
	Caledonia	3529	Peters	London	9-5	P & O Co
	H W P D					
	Indravati	513	Fakeera	K'chi	2-5	Bo S N Co Ld
	Ponani	552	Shamsudin	B'nagar	2-5	Bo S N Co Ld

ARRIVALS.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	From
1	Wearmouth s	Catto	Calcutta, Apr 21
	Hindoo s	Jones	M'borough, Ma 21
2	Lhasa s	Williams	Karachi, Apr 30
	Takasaki Maru s.	Mocker	Kobe, Mar30
	R I M S Palinurus.	Hickman	Survey Ground
	Bahadur s	Crebbin	Calcutta Apr 22
3	Dumra s	Cutbush	Busrch Apr 26

DEPARTURES.

May	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Gorgistan s	Scott	Hamburg, &c
	Oriental s	Palmer	Aden
	Kenley s	Wilson	Calcutta
	Naderi s	Gray	Persian Gulf, &c
	Surprise French Gun boat	Banal	Colombo

The following vessels began to load on Saturday:—
Steamer Nuddea, for Calcutta, &c.
„ Hindoo, for Hull, &c.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

April.	Vessel.	From
28	Lindula	Rangoon
28	Thornbeck	Calcutta
29	Gwalior	Negapatam
29	Crosby Hall	Coast
29	Lord Kelvin	Cuddalore
24	Clan Gordon	Liverpool
26	Gracchus	Melbourne
29	Clan Chattan	Coast
30	Ismaila	Rangoon

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Matheson, arrived at London on the evening of the 30th April.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macintyre, arrived at Suez, on the evening of the 30th April.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Egypt, arrived at Plymouth, on the morning of the 1st instant.

The B I S N Co's steamer Chyebassa, left Port Said on the morning of the 1st instant.

The Australian Lloyd's s. s. Vorwaerts left Karachi for Trieste on the morning of the 2nd instant.

THE homeward bound Messageries Maritimes Co.'s s.s. "Caledonien," from Bombay, arrived at Marseilles, on Saturday, the 2nd instant, at 5 p.m.

The Florio and Rubattino S. N. Company; s.s. Ischia, from Genoa left Aden for Bombay on the afternoon of the 1st., and expected to arrive on the evening of the 7th inst.

DAILY EXPORTS—MAY 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Masselia s—72 cwt condiments, Merwanji Poonrajee and Sons; 9,900 cwt myrabollams G. Madhowjee and Co.

FOR GLASGOW.

Maselia s—2,000 cwt myrabollams G. Madhowji and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Caledonia s—55 cwt mother of pearl shell S. Bhimji 498 cwt dry fruit, D. Passoo and Co; 400 bales hemp R. Reeve and Co.; 14 bales hides and skins P. E. Boyce and Sons; 294 cwt chutney F. Nowroji; 3,037 cwt myrabollams A. Khimji; 10,697 cwt myrabollams and 100 bales hemp G Madhowji and Co.

FOR HULL.

Hindoo s—8,000 cwt cottonseed G Madhowji and Co.,

FOR MARSEILLIS.

Masselia s—990 cwt linseed and 990 cwt poppyseed J Fachiri.

FOR BARCELONA.

Masselia s—50 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Senator s—110 bales cotton, the Bombay Company; 250 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Colaba s—1,000 tons manganese ore, Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Gutenfels s—220 bales cotton, Tata Sons and Co; 4,000 cwt myrobellams, G Madhawji and Co; 115 bales aloefibre, K Visram and Co; 2,100 cwt myrabollams, A Khimji.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Clan Macintosh s—4,500 cwt poppyseed, Shaw Wallace and Co; 110 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 2,000 cwt poppysesd. Killick Nixon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Arcadia s—800 bales cotton, Valkart Bros.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	1	1	6
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	8	7	19
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	15	13	32
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	10	10	17
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	13	10	30
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	11	11	16
G Mahim and Worli	7	8	17
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	5	14
Total	*65	65	151
Total plague deaths to date	143,011		
Same date last year	52	40	116

* Includes one imported case of plague.

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
20	9

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rat campaign:—

May 2nd 1908.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	38	42	7
B	129	111	33
C	64	109	27
D	61	26	9
E	91	155	28
F & G	33	2	0
Total to date	416	445	104
Total rats killed			861

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 4th May.

165—Bugle Practice every Tuesday near Skating Rink at 8-30 p.m.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

THE Government of Madras have decided to notify that the temples on the Pushpagiri Hill, near Cuddapah, are protected monuments under Section 3 of the Ancient Monuments Preservation Act.

REPORTS received from the Black Sea coast and the Caucasus affirm that endeavours to cultivate and naturalise there the gutta percha tree known as "Diehopsis gutta," a native of Sumatra and the Malay States, are proving eminently successful. Considering how very restricted is the geographical distribution of gutta percha trees, great importance is attached to this experiment.

A Committee representing 17,000 depositors of the Chiyoda Bank, Japan, are reported to have sent a written request to Viscount Hori, the President of the Bank, asking him to commit suicide. The shareholders demand this act of expiation as they have been unable to obtain repayment of their deposits. Whether the Viscount will comply with the request remains to be seen.

IT TAKES PURE
RICH RED BLOOD
COURSING THROUGH
YOUR VEINS
to face the Winter's Cold Successfully.

Every one needs to have their blood thoroughly cleansed and in good condition at the approach of winter, so we recommend to all

PROF. JAMES'
ELECTRO-TONIC PEARLS

As the greatest of tissue builders and rich-red-blood making tonics. It is the best general system tonic and rebuilder we have ever sold and we daily recommend it to all who are in the least run down, thin, tired out and appetite gone. If you think you need a vacation and a rest and can't take one, don't get blue and depressed, take Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and you will be surprised how soon you will pick up.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increase wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored. Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills. V. P. P Extra.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. See that you get the genuine and don't accept substitute. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG AND CHEMICAL Co. 155G Market Bombay, No. 2.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six line or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

GRAHAM—April 27, at Woodcock Lodge, Ootacamund the wife of Major Lancelot Graham, Royal Horse Artillery, of a son.

WATERS—April 27, at Cannanore, Malabar, the wife of Staff Sergt. A. Waters, S. T. C. of a son.

MARRIAGE.

FAULKNER—CUNLIFFE—April 22, at St. Thomas Church, Middleton Row, Calcutta, by the Rev Father Van de Mergel, S. J., Percival Leo Faulkner, Indian Police, eldest son of Thomas W. Faulkner, of Hastings, England, to Muriel Hyde Cunliffe, eldest surviving daughter of Alfred E. Cunliffe, of Ballyganj.

DEATH.

TRETHEWY—April 25, in England, from a carriage accident, Major Walter Hugh Trethewy, retired, late of the Hampshire Regiment.

EUROPE.

DEATH.

McDOUGALL.—April 11, Ernest Hugh McDougall, M.A., L.E.S., Professor at Elphinstone College, Bombay, aged 31, suddenly of heart failure, at his father's home, Beaconsfield, Great Malvern, England.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

DHANAMAL CHELLARAM,
62-64, MEDOWS ST., FORT, BOMBAY.

A LARGE Assortment of JEWELLERY SILVER-WARE, JAPANESE SILKS, CHINESE SILKS—FLOWERED and EMBROIDERED; CREPES—EMBROIDERED SILK DRESSES and BLOUSES—EMBROIDERED Always in Stock.
JAPANESE, CHINESE, EGYPTIAN, and PERSIAN CURIOSITIES displayed in large Variety.

Kemp & Co. Ld.

"BETTER THAN QUININE."

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE—MADE from the active principle of the Chiretta Plant, which has only been isolated by D. S. Kemp, F. C. S. HAS a most remarkable effect in MALARIAL FEVER, NEURALGIA, WANT of APPETITE, &c. The following are the compounds we manufacture.

		Rs. a.
SACCHARO—CHIRETTINE	1¼ oz. bottle	1 8
„ „	3 „ „	1 8
„ „	4 „ „	2 8
CHIRETTOVIN	per 24 „ „	2 8
„	12 „ „	1 0

This is a rich wine, elegant and palatable, giving all the Tonic effects of Chiretta.

CHIRETTONES.—Per box of 100 Re. 1. These contain 5 grains of Saccharo-Chirettine in each, the cheapest and most effective Fever Cure in existence—

		Rs. a.
CHIRETTONES—Antimalarial, (Better than Quinine Compound Antimalarial Pills)	Bottle of 25	0 12
„ „	„ „ 100	1 12
CHIRETTONES with Iron	„ „ 25	0 12
„ „	„ „ 100	1 12
CHIRETTONES CAMPHORATED	„ „ 25	0 12
„ „	„ „ 100	1 12
CHIRETTONES with Arsenic and Strychnia	„ „ 25	0 12
„ „	„ „ 100	1 12
CHIRETTONES AMMONIATED	„ „ 25	0 12
„ „ Better than Ammoniated Quinine—	„ „ 100	1 12

PREPARED ONLY BY
Kemp & Co. Ld.
THE CHEMISTS, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 7h, 2m., High water, 1-16m., 2-9a. Low water, 7-7m., 6-0a.
Bombay Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m.
Aga Khan Hockey Tournament—Poona Gymkhana vs. Northants Regt.—Marine Lines ground, 5-40 p.m.
Excelsior Cinematograph, Esplanade.
The Royal Bioscope, Esplanade.
The Empire Cinematograph.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—May 8th, First Quarter, 4h. 53-3m. p. m.; May 16th, Full Moon, 10h. 2-4m. a. m.; May 23rd, Last Quarter, 5h. 47-2m. a. m.; May 30th, New Moon, 8h. 44-5m. a.m.; May 8th in Apogee, 11h. p.m.; May 20th, in Perigee, 6h. a. m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Tuesday, May 5.—Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 7h. 2m. High water, 1-50m., 2-49a. Low water, 7-41m. 8-42a.

Wednesday, May 6.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p.m., Bombay Insolvency Court, vacation sitting. Albion Spinning and Weaving Company, first ordinary general meeting, Oriental Buildings, 4 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 9m. Sun sets, 7h. 2m. High water, 2-23m., 3-30a. Low water, 8-17m., 9-38a.

Thursday, May 7.—Indore Malwa United Mills, 13 Esplanade Road, 3 p.m. Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 7h. 3m. High water, 3-0m., 4-14a. Low water, 8-59m., 11-3a.

Friday, May 8.—Ward election of a Municipal Councillor, Fort Ward, Municipal office. Sun rises, 6h. 8m. Sun sets, 7h. 3m. High water, 3-48m., 5-8a. Low water, 9-54m.

Saturday, May 9.—Royal Bombay Yacht Club Races. Sun rises, 6h. 7m. Sun sets, 7h. 3m. High water, 5-3m., 6-21a. Low water, 0-24m., 11-15a.

Difficulties were made to be overcome, and the contest against them should be resolute, yet mirthful.—*Mortimer Collins.*

AGA KHAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT.—The match between the Grant Medical College and the St. Xaviers College, which was advertized for this afternoon, has been postponed to Wednesday, the 6th instant, and will be played on the same ground, i.e., the Bombay Gymkhana ground.

FATALITY ON RAILWAY LINE.—At the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, on Sunday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquiry regarding the death of Gupiadhar Gurbardan, a labourer. On Sunday morning the deceased attempted to pass the Railway line near the Dadar Station of the G. I. P. Railway while an up-Goods train was approaching. He was knocked down by the engine and was severely injured. He was taken to the Hospital where he died on Saturday. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

ACCIDENT AT ELEPHANTA.—At the G. T. Hospital, Bombay, on Saturday, Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest on the body of Gowji Shivram (20), a labourer, working at the Elphanta Island. On Friday afternoon the deceased put a quantity of gun powder into a hole in a rock for the purpose of blasting, and threw behind him a bag containing the remaining portion of the powder. It fell on a lighted torch and exploded. The deceased was burnt all over his body and taken to the hospital, where he died. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

ANJUMAN-I-ISLAM SCHOOL.

Annual Gathering.

THE fourth Social Gathering of the past and present students and teachers of the Anjuman-i-Islam School took place yesterday, in the Hall of the School, in the presence of a large number of students and teachers. Mr. H. S. Khalil, Barrister-at-law, presided.

The report which was read by Mr. Mahomed Arabi Taher Mahomed stated among other things that the Social Gathering had become a regular event in life of the Anjuman High School. The Bombay sessions of the All India Mahomedan Educational Conference was for more reasons than one an important event in the life of the Educational movement among the Mahomedans in this side of India. A new spirit of hope and confidence moved men's minds and the use and importance of organized methods of work were made clear even to the ordinary people. Apart from the progress observable in other directions of the general movement, students and sympathisers of the Anjuman, belonging to the younger generation, refused to let the new inspiration die out and determined to materialize it in a union. This Social Gathering was brought into existence as a step preparatory to the accomplishment of the larger object. At the last year's Social Gathering a Provisional Committe was appointed to consider and draft a constitution. All necessary initial preparations had now been made. Rules had been made and a constitution drafted. This work was approaching the final stage at which the much-looked-for union would be started on its career.

A programme of recitations was then gone through. The Chairman in addressing the meeting dwelt upon the great benefit the Anjuman School had conferred on the Mahomedans of Bombay. He himself was an ex-student of the school and he exhorted the students to walk in the foot-steps of those illustrious ex-students who had been successful as lawyers, doctors, engineers, etc. Sports then took place, after which prizes were distributed.

DERAILMENT AT GRANT ROAD.

ON Friday night a derailment took place at the Grant Road station, Bombay, causing a great deal of inconvenience to the traffic. It appears that the Grant Road local train which runs between Grant Road and Bandra, arrived at the former station at 8-35 p. m., and after discharging the passengers, left the station and proceeded to the south distant signal to be shunted on to the main line by which it had to enter the yard where it was to be stabled during the night. It was stated that through a mistake of the pointsman a wrong lever was turned and the train instead of getting on the main line was again brought on the platform siding. Finding that a mistake had been committed and thinking that the train had not reached the points the men turned the lever again. The result was that two third class carriages were derailed, blocking up the up-siding and the up-main line. The lines were cleared at five o'clock on the following morning. The traffic in the meanwhile was disorganised and as only the down line was worked; all the trains were delayed.

THE LIMBDI HIGH SCHOOL.

ON the 28th of April a prize distribution was held in the precincts of the Sir Jaswatsinhji High School in honour of the Birth-day of Kumar Shri Diguijaysinhji. H. H. Dotatsinhji presided and Messrs. Shukla of Rajkote, Patwari Diwan of Palanpur, chief officers and leading citizens attended the meeting. The Head Master and Educational Inspector, K. N. Shah, M.A., read the Report of the school in which he noted that the number of the boys in the High School had risen from 196 to 303 in the last year and also that the progress of 21 Vernacular Schools was satisfactory. He enlarged upon the advantages of education and laid stress upon physical and moral education. A programme of specially selected pieces from English Sanskrit, Persian, and Gujarati was gone through. This highly pleased the audience. H. H. the Thakore Saheb, after distributing prizes to all the boys and girls of all schools in Limbdi rose amidst loud cheers and dwelt upon the advantages of education and specially moral and religious education, and expressed himself to be highly satisfied with the work of the School as well as the recitations. H. H. was pleased to promise every facility to further the cause of education. H. H. then amidst applause declared the "Sir Jaswatsinhji High School", free. Then the Head Master and the leeding citizens expressed their granlude in proper terms. A vote of thanks to H. H. and garlanding terminated the proceedings.

IT is reported that Hindustani and the Mongolian language are to be taught henceforth in one of the leading Japanese schools in Tokio. If the experiment is successful, both languages will be taught in many schools in Japan.

MR. J. S. FLETCHER'S "Paradise Court
one of the latest additions to Unwin's C
Library. "Paradise Court" is a West-
where dwells Madame de Martés, a
fascinating, middle-aged Frenchwoman,
interested in art and letters, and has
about her a circle of clever young p
several nationalities. Here a wealth
Englishman, a devotee of art, meets a
love with Yvette de St. Evreux. O
day on which he intends to propose
leaves London under exceptional
circumstances. Her lover, becomin
that all is not well with her, sets t
her. The story tells how he su
of his persuading her to marry hi
secret which she confides to
adventures in connection with
finally of their joint deadly p
Court" in which they are, i
treacherously entrapped.
mystery, and excitement fr

THE BIRTHDAY OF SHIVAJI.

TO-DAY, on the fourth of the light half of the Hindu month of Vaishak, the Mahrathas celebrate the birth of their great hero Shivaji, the founder of their national greatness. But the date seems to be a little erroneous, for Shivaji was born two days earlier, on the second of Vaishak in the Salivahan year 1549, which corresponds with 1627 A. D. This date is found in one of the best *bakhars* or chronicles of his life, namely, that written within forty years after his death by Khande Bullal and first published a few years ago at Baroda. Sabhasad's chronicle, which was written even earlier, does not give, curiously enough, any date for his birth, though it is one of the best and most popular biographies of the hero. We had occasion to refer to the Hindu cycle of sixty years and the belief that the earlier part of the cycle is suspicious and the latter, especially during its last years, unlucky. Shivaji was born at the beginning of this cycle, just when its first year called "Prabhav" was commencing, and died when it was running to its close in the fifty-fourth year. Thus his birth was very auspicious and death very unlucky to the Mahrattas, as was amply proved in history. It is very strange that the family of this national hero of the Hindus delighted to trace its origin from Parsi ancestors. Shivaji drew his lineage from the Ranas of Mewar or Oodeypore, who are the most ancient and noble of all Rajput princes. These Oodeypore princes were very proud of being descended from the famous Sasanian Parsi monarch Chosroesor-Noshirwan surnamed the Just, the great antagonist of the Roman Empire under Maurice, through his son Nashizad by his Christian wife, the daughter of the Roman Emperor Maurice. This Noshizad having adopted his mother's Christian faith fell out with his father and came to India, where he was well received by the Rajput princes and married a daughter of one of them, from which union the Oodeypore Ranas claim descent. Shivaji's claim to be connected with the ancient house of Mewar is very probably fanciful. But it is very touching to the historical imagination, before which it opens out vast vistas through which it can roam. Especially interesting is the union of the Hindu, the Parsi and the Christian which this pedigree suggests. Orme, who has been well called the Thucydides of Indian history on account of his judicious and accurate narrative, calls this a very strange genealogy for a Hindu Raja, for he says: "Chosroes was of the religion of Zoroaster or of the worshippers of fire, who, although confined to many abstinences, were not restrained from eating beef." But the Parsi King of Kings, Chosroes, though he may have no scruples about killing cows, was an ancestor from which any of the royal houses may be proud to claim descent. And certainly Shivaji was not unworthy of his illustrious though fancied ancestor.

If the Parsi and Christian religions have thus something to say to Shivaji's descent, according to his own claim, the other great religion, Islam, is not altogether unconnected with his family. This family, in spite of such lofty claims, was a humble one, settled near Dowlatabad in the Deccan, and holding some small chiefships. If rumour spoke true, this family, called the Bhonslay, had the bar sinister on its escutcheon. Shivaji's grandfather, Malloji, had for a long time no children in spite of his assiduous prayers to his Hindu deities, especially Mahadeo and Bhavani, his family's tutelary deities. He had recourse to a Mahomedan saint, Shah Sharif, who was engaged by him to offer up prayers for the cherished object of having issue. This intercession of the saint of Islam proved successful, and Malloji had not only one, but two sons in succession, whom he called Shahji and Sharifji, out of gratitude to the saint. Shahji afterwards became the father of Shivaji. Thus Shivaji may be said, according to the superstitious belief of his own people, to owe his birth to the prayers of a holy man of that faith to which he was so bitterly opposed throughout his career, and to whose downfall in India he contributed so much. But it must be remembered that Shivaji showed this much regard for Islam, that he always instructed his soldiers to spare its mosques and other holy buildings. Perhaps this tenderness was owing to this incident in his grandfather's life, which is related by Grant Duff. Sabhusad's *bakhar* above-mentioned, however, does not mention this incident connected with Islam, but gives a different version altogether flattering to Hindus. According to Sabhasad, the prayers of Malloji to the family god Mahadeo were so far successful that the god appeared in a dream to him one night and promised that he would be born in his family to protect gods and Brahmans and destroy the wicked. He also promised to give him a kingdom in the Deccan. After this Shahji was born, and when he grew up Mahadeo appeared to him also and said that his child would be his own incarnation. Shahji's marriage, of which Shivaji was the fruit, was somewhat romantic. A rich and proud chief, higher in the social scale than the Bhonslays, had in jest on one festive occasion offered his infant daughter in marriage to Malloji's son Shahji. Malloji on the strength of this offer insisted on claiming this daughter of the proud chief as a wife for his son. After long evasion the chief yielded and Shahji was married to his daughter. Shahji was first in the service of the king of Ahmednagar; but he quarrelled with his master and fled to Bijapur, the rival kingdom, and took service there. When flying he sent his wife, Jijabai, to her father's family which was staying in the fortress of Shivner near Junnar in Poona district, and there she gave birth to Shivaji. On Shivner there was a temple dedicated to the goddess Shiva, and a companion of Jijabai took a vow that if a son was born to her pregnant mistress he should be called after the goddess. A son was born and he was accordingly called Shivaji after the goddess Shiva in fulfillment of this vow. The boy remained with his mother under the care of a tutor for some of the most impressionable years of his early life. And to this mother, Jijabai, and tutor, Dadaoji Kondeo, he owed much of his character when he grew up to be the idol of
na tion and the most powerful king in the

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

WHY SHUT OUT INDIANS?

"The Sind Gazette":—It is some years ago now, that Mr. Balfour declared that no part of the British Empire presented so many difficult problems for solution as South Africa. The efflux of time justifies the remark. But there is one problem above all others which is notable for its extraordinary complexity. It is that which is known in Australia and Canada as the white man policy. In the Commonwealth and the Dominion it is an ideal which can be realised without extreme difficulty. It necessitates only the closing of the door against the Asiatic races. But in South Africa it means more than this. There the Bantu tribes outnumber the white race by five to one in British territory, and probably eight or ten to one South of the Zambesi. The Kaffirs increase more quickly than the Europeans. The old slaughterers of the natives, like Chaka, who is believed to have been responsible for the wiping out of a million human beings, no longer train their impis for the fray. Disease has been stamped out; the "smelling-out" of the witch doctors is prohibited by the white man's law. But this alone, this disproportion of black and white, would not necessarily be an insuperable difficulty in the immense area of British South Africa. The natives only number five millions, whereas the entire Japanese nation exists in a territory not two-thirds the size of the Cape Colony alone. The Transvaal has only a million natives, including the mine workers whose homes are all over the sub-continent; but the United Provinces, which are smaller in size, support fifty times that population.

The great difficulty in South Africa is not so much the presence of the natives, as the fact that for two and a half centuries they have formed the industrial basis of the sub-continent. The unskilled labour of South Africa has been performed by blacks from the days of Van-Riebeek to those of Selborne. The prosperity of the country, whether mining or agricultural, has been built upon the foundation of coloured labour. This is the fatal obstacle to the white man ideal in South Africa. General Botha declared at the Colonial Conference that the Transvaal could support "millions" of white people. Every politician from Capetown to Umtali finds that the phrase "a great white nation" is as soothing to an audience as that blessed word Mesopotamia. But the politicians never seem to realise that a "great white nation" never has, and never will be, built up upon the foundation of coloured labour. "Millions" of white people cannot exist without work, and if all the rough work and a great deal of the semi-skilled work, of a country is done by blackmen, there is obviously not sufficient left to support a white nation of any size. This truth appears, however, to have at last been accepted by the Transvaal Mining Industry Commission, whose report is one of the most revolutionary documents ever issued in South Africa. It insists upon the adoption of that white man's country policy which is really at the bottom of the Anti-Asiatic movement in South Africa. But the Commission shows that there must be something more substantial than harassing British Indians with demands for finger impressions. The Commission declares that the evil must be attacked at its roots. In order to enable the white man to obtain work, there must be a scarcity of native labour. This scarcity of native labour would exist to-day in British South Africa if those colonies relied solely upon their own population. But the Rand gold mines alone have imported 70,000 natives from Portuguese East Africa, and 50,000 Chinese. This policy of importation has been pursued in order that the basis of South Africa should continue to be coloured labour. What the Mining Industry Commission suggest is that this artificial state of things shall be done away with. In three years the Portuguese natives should be eliminated, and British South Africa made to rely upon her own labour resources. Then the Pass Law, which applies a certain amount of coercion to the native labourer, and makes him more reliable than he would otherwise must be repealed. The effect of these measures would be this. There would in the first place be a shortage of labour in South Africa. And in the second place, the Kaffir and the white man would meet upon equal terms. There would be no recruiting in other lands, there would be no State guarantee that the Kaffir would work for the period for which he promised. The greater steadiness of the white man would have a fair chance.

The scheme is a bold one. It aims not at prohibiting the native from entering the labour market, but at refusing to give him any special value in the eyes of the employer. The scarcity of native labour would, too, send up native wages. The result would be that the gap between the native wage and the white wage would be smaller than it now is, and there would be less hesitation on the part of employers to obtain the services of white men. Whether the scheme would so increase the working costs of the gold mines as to seriously injure the industry, is a moot point. The Commission say no; the mining industry say yes. However, the scheme is logical and feasible, even if difficult because of the vested interests it would necessarily come into conflict with. The fate of the idea will be watched with interest in India because it will tend to show how far the white man cry in South Africa is genuine. It is obvious that it is foolish to object to Indians doing any work in South Africa because they deprive white men of employment, when it is becoming increasingly plain that the natives of the country are the real workers and that the white men are merely the supervisors and the overseers. The same argument was applied in the case of the agitation against the Chinese. The cry was raised that the Chinese miners took away work from white men. But when it was stated that the Chinese would not be repatriated unless there was ample native labour to take their place, the force of the earlier objection disappeared. So here. From the standpoint of the white man ideal, the Kaffir is as objectionable and as dangerous as the Asiatic. It is useless to get rid of the Asiatic [illegible] to find work for the European, when it is [illegible] at the vacant place will be [illegible] the European, but by the [illegible] colonials [illegible] and [illegible]

its initiation alone, and the present—and seventh—volume of the series only brings the narrative down to the end of the year 1621. But this is no matter for surprise, when the huge amount of material existing on the subject is taken into consideration. Mr. William Foster, to whose painstaking research we are indebted for this scholarly compilation, "The English Factories in India, 1618-1621," has here calendared some 460 separate papers, either emanating from or directly referring to the "John Company" Factory records between 1618 and 1621. The majority of these have come from the archives of the India Office or the Manuscript Department of the British Museum. The documents furnished by this latter source belong chiefly to the famous Egerton collection, containing copies of the letters despatched from the Surat Factory to headquarters in London. Their historical, no less than their commercial, interest is very marked. The special aims of the Editor have been to supply as much information as possible regarding the products and manufactures of the country, and the systems of coinage and weights and measurements obtaining in the early part of the seventeenth century. Here he has certainly succeeded, with the result that the work is a veritable compendium of knowledge on these subjects.

In January, 1618, the English Factories in the dominions of the Great Moghul numbered five. The work of the managers was mainly confined to obtaining indigo, carpets, and calico from the Indians, and selling them broadcloth and cutlery at a handsome profit in return. Of one of the Company's representatives, John Browne by name, we are told that "he wrote poetry in the intervals of business," and that his brother factors "were sometime sarcastic regarding his poetical phraseology." There were also bickerings between one Kerridge, in charge of the Surat settlement, and Sir Thomas Roe, who had lately come out as Ambassador. The latter, it seems, was something of a disciplinarian, and had his own ideas as to how things ought to be conducted, and where the interests of the Company were concerned he would adopt distinctly high-handed proceedings. Among the rules to which the Factors were subject at this time was one forbidding them to marry. Roe overlooked a breach of this regulation on the part of an employee, and was complained of by a busybody who reported him to the Board of Directors. It is not surprising to find that Roe pronounced this informer to be "opiniated."

The rise and progress of the trade rivalry between England and Holland where the Indian market was concerned is dilated upon at some length. In 1617 matters came to a head by the high-handed action of the Dutch in seeking to exclude the Company's ships from visiting the Moluccas and the Bandas. A fleet was thereupon despatched to the disputed region. A good deal of fighting ensued, and, after several months' hostilities, we had lost rather more than we had gained. Eventually the English and the Dutch East India Companies settled their differences and combined for mutual protection against the Spaniards and the Portuguese. The reconciliation, however, was not permanent, and led to a long series of wrangles that only the passage of years sufficed to finally smooth away.

DECENTRALISATION.

The "Civil and Military Gazette":—Lieutenant the Hon'ble Malik Umar Hayat Khan, C. I. E., is known to be a man of original views, and there were many points of unusual interest in his evidence before the Decentralisation Commission. On the well-worn theme of the inaccessibility of district officers, he holds that the officers certainly have sufficient opportunities for personal contact with the people, but the families with their system of work, as "there hardly any part of his work which does not give a tangible proof of the time and energy devoted to it excepting the work of coming in contact with the people." He suggests that Deputy Commissioners should be required to keep a record or diary of this part of their work. As practical measures of decentralisation he is strongly in favour of the development of the village communities, inorder to save the villages from the oppression of corrupt police, 'patwaris,' and other subordinates. He gives illustrations of what might be done by 'panchayets.' For instance, cattle-lifting is at present an offence which the police cannot suppress, while the victims lose so much time and money in seeking redress that if they were not afraid of being hauled up for hushing up the offence they would never care to inform the police about it. 'Panchayets' could easily discover the cattle-lifters and force them to restore the cattle. Similarly 'panchayests' would be peculiarly fitted for settling domestic cases, such as bigamy. He suggests further that the 'panchayets' might provide the material for district advisory councils, (half elected and half nominated), which besides making known the wants and feelings of the people, might report cases of dishonesty and corruption among the lower Government servants. They would also be useful in securing popular observance of official directions in case of plague and famine.

THE AMIR AND THE MOHMANDS.

The "Pioneer":—Mr. Hobhouse's statement that the Amir was taking action to prevent his subjects from joining the Mohmands must apparently refer to a proclamation or notice that has been published under the name of Nasr Ullah Khan prohibiting the Afghans from joining the tribesmen. The supplementary remark that this prohibition was producing the desired result seems to have been an embellishment added by Mr. Hobhouse on his own account. According to the latest accounts available—and no private information is possessed by the India Office—Nasr Ullah Khan's notice is producing no effect at all, and very probably is not meant to produce any. Nothing is more easy to let it be known that a public order need not be taken in the imperative. The most that the Amir has doue has been to declare that there is no holy war. The fact that during the current week a body 4,000 Khugianis have openly marched to within twenty miles of Landi Aotal, and that they were still at Pesh Bolak on Wednesday when Mr. Hobhouse's statement was being made in the House of Commons, is sufficient proof that the Afghan tribesmen are still by no means in the attitude that one is entitled to expect of the subjects of a friendly and allied dynasty.

RUSSIA IN THE BALKANS.

St. Petersburg, April 17.

[illegible]ddressing the Duma to-day on the Foreign [illegible]tes, M. Isvolsky, the Foreign Minister, said [illegible] main interest at present centred upon the lot [illegible]ropeans in Turkey.

"[illegible]ward Grey's scheme," he said, "contains [illegible]ch have neither a prospect of winning the [illegible] assent of the Powers nor of voluntary [illegible] by Turkey. In coming forward with my [illegible]ns of the British proposals, I [illegible]d everything which the Sultan might [illegible]an infringement of his sovereignty, [illegible]eat Britain's answer gives ground for [illegible]ons that a final agreement will be [illegible]en the Cabinets of London and St. [illegible]eat Britain has dropped two of her [illegible] points—namely, the appointment [illegible] General and the reduction of the [illegible]

[illegible]d, he added, that the Macedonian [illegible]derstand that if Russia afforded [illegible] she could undertake nothing [illegible] armed conflict, for Russia, [illegible]ce in order to restore her [illegible] events of recent years."

ALEXANDRA INSTITUTION.

Annual Prize-Giving.

The annual prize-giving of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution took place on Saturday last, Mr. C. M. Cursetji presiding.

The annual report, which was read by Mr. Colah, the Secretary, stated among other things: "The directors have the pleasure of placing before the members of the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution the following report of the work of the Institution during the year 1907. At the commencement there were 130 pupils on the roll; there were 35 admissions during the year, but the total of these numbers dwindled to 126 at the close of the year. This decrease is to be accounted for by the unhealthy state of Bombay after the unusually heavy rainfall of last year which necessitated many of the pupils or their parents leaving Bombay for a change. Of the above number, the majority, as usual, was composed of 101 Parsees; of the rest there were 23 Hindus, 1 Israelite and 1 Mahomedan. The results of the last Matriculation Examination as regards the Alexandra Institution were fairly satisfactory. Of five pupils sent up the following three successfully passed obtaining high marks:—1. Tehemina H. Khambatta, 376 marks; 2. Gulbai J. Bahadhurji, 368 marks; 3. Kesharbai Ramrao Sanzgiri, 310 marks. The second of these young ladies carries off the Byramjee Nusserwanjee Koyajee Science Scholarship of Rs. 174 tenable for 1 year and a Silver Medal. As some proof of the thorough manner in which the Alexandra Institution pupils are prepared to enable their further prosecuting their studies satisfactorily, it may be recorded that of the five pupils who passed the Matriculation in 1906 from this Institution four passed their Previous Examination in Arts last year, whilst the fifth only failed through illness preventing her attending to all the papers. The work of the pupils in the Drawing Class shows very good progress as will be seen from the following facts:—Ten girls appeared for the 1st Grade Examination, of whom eigth passed; two went up for the Second Grade Examination, and both passed; as to the Third Grade Examination, it was the first time this year that pupils from this Institution were prepared for it. Four were sent up and all were successful. These results may be pronounced to be very satisfactory and this Institutor is to be considered fortunate in possessing as its Teacher of Drawing so talented and painstaking an artist as Miss Jaiji Kuverji Nazir. The Drawing Class of the Institution where painting is also taught, is open to others than the regular pupils who may be desirous of profiting by Miss Nazir's teaching. Frequent changes of teachers had in the early part of the year, left the Music Class somewhat backward. The Institution is however happy in obtaining during the year under review the services of Miss N. Plunkett, as its Music Instructor. She is an Associate of the London Trinity College of Music and one of the most promising of pupils of the well-known Mr. Edgar Faulkner. Her efficient teaching has enabled the Institution's sending up two pupils for the Junior Trinity College of Music Examination held in Bombay in November last. Both have passed the same. Their names are—Dhunbai Jehanghir M. Cursetjee, and Velbai Devji Chothanee. In the Alexandra Institution curriculum of studies, special attention is paid to physical culture. The class for Calesthenics together with musical drill is under the skilled direction of Miss Short who is leader of the Goldsmith's Institution and holder of several gold, silver, bronze medals, etc., and has already won for herself a name as a thoroughly competent teacher of gymnastics in its various branches. The effects of properly directed physical culture such as is available in this Institution are easily observable and are undoubtedly beneficial to our girls and young women. In the annual competition in 1907 for the Mary Carpenter Memorial Scholarships founded by the Bombay Branch of the National Indian Association and awarded under the supervision of the Educational Department, the Alexandra Institution has again done well and satisfactorily. The only two scholarships of Rs. 6 a month that are awarded are both won by Gulbai Jamsetjee Bahadurjee and Velbai Devji Chothanee,—pupils of the Alexandra Institution. Besides these, one scholarship of Rs. 3 a month is won by Tehemina Cursetjee Gazdar. Besides these scholarships, the same Association yearly awards a special prize for the best English Essay to be competed for by pupils of all the Anglo-Vernacular High Schools for girls in Bombay. In 1906 this prize was won by a Hindu pupil of the Alexandra Institution and the Directors have the pleasure to note that this prize for 1907 has also been carried off by Kesarbai Ramrao Sanzgiri of this school. It was delivered to her at the last Annual General Meeting of the abovementioned Association held at Government House on 17th March 1908. Examiners in making their writen reports, uniformly express themselves in terms of praise and satisfaction both as regards the progress of the pupils as well as the skill, abilities and care with which instruction is imparted by the Lady Superintendent, Miss Katherine M. Burn, B. A. and her several assistants. The report of the Deputy Educational Inspector of Bombay, Mr. K. A. Bala, B. A., who made his annual inspection on 9th January this year is as favourable as in previous years. The Inspector finds the Alexandra Institution premises "well lighted, well ventilated and the whole neat and healthy" and the school "well equipped with necessary furniture and appliances" besides "ample provision for physical exercise and recreation." The teaching staff is pronounced to be full and competent, and under very careful supervision. He awards the same grant for the primary standards as last year, viz., Rs. 395. The Alexandra Institution still continues to depend on the liberal support of an appreciative and intelligent public to make ends meet and allow of its being maintained as efficacious and successful as it has hitherto been. The directors, therefore, whilst gratefully acknowledging the donations received during the last financial year, cannot but express their regret that the year under review has been "the most" meagre on record in this respect. They however hope that this bad year will be fully compensated for by more liberal help during the current year of the school work. There is a deficit of Rs. 246-5-8 between income and expenditure, not counting the cost of the annual prizes, which have not yet been disbursed, owing to the usual annual distribution of prizes having been delayed this year beyond the 31st March."

The report was adopted. The following ladies were elected to act as Lady visitors:—Mrs. A. M. Cursetji, Mrs. N. N. Cothare, Mrs. Coleman, Mrs. A. F. Unwalla, Mrs. Stanley Reed, Mrs. Noor-Mahomed Jairajbhai, Mrs. V. D. Thackersey and Mrs. Macnee.

Mrs. A. M. Cursetji then distributed the prizes. A vote of thanks to the Chairwan terminated the proceedings.

The statement of traffic of the Tapti Valley Railway for the week ending 14th March, 1908, amounted to Rs. 20,606, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 8,310. The total earnings from 1st January to 14th March, 1908, were Rs. 2,53,944, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 23,027.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Never perhaps has there been the general interest in physical culture as there is at the present time, and this probably is to a very great extent due to Mr. Eustace Miles, whose name in this connection is a veritable bye-word. Three years or so ago he caused quite a sensation, amongst those who make a study of it, by his expressed faith in an even stricter diet than that of a vegetarian, which was mainly composed of patent foods. Having secured the Amateur Championship at racquets in 1902 and that of tennis from 1899 to 1903, his successes are acknowledged generally to have been brought about largely through his remarkable staying powers which he attributes to his special form of diet. True that Mr. Gould of America deprived him of the title at racquets when last it was competed for, but Mr. Miles was by no means fit and it would not be a surprise if he regained it at the next meeting. Formerly an Assistant Master at Rugby and a coach and lecturer at Cambridge University, he has the advantage of being able to put his valuable opinion and advice into words. His "Ten Rules of Health" is too well-known to remark upon, and "Quickness and how to use it," and his other books are now followed by his latest published by Health and Strength in London.

One should not be led away by the idea that Physical Culture means abnormal muscular development—it does not! A certain amount of muscle is of course necessary, but an extraordinary amount means almost invariably that one loses in quickness and agility. The fact that Mr. Miles points out that his charts are "for the cultivation of a healthy and well-proportioned physique for men and women" clearly proves this.

Though it is a fact that training in a hot climate such as India is more difficult and has to be carefully taken in hand, there is nothing in the various exercises and dietary rules laid down in this book that cannot be easily followed even out here. They are more with the object of giving health and increasing vitality than of development, and the light and healthy feeling that naturally follows if the rule are strictly adhered to is surprising.

It is, of course, a difficult matter to advise general treatment for everybody, and this book is the result of careful study of his many pupils and the prescription of the exercises and foods which seem to agree with the ordinary person. The system can be used anywhere, having the advantage of not being dependent upon any thing such as climatic conditions.

The feeling now-a-days is to do away with drugs and stimulants, and search for simple preventives, and The Eustace Miles System of Pysical Culture may perhaps be best described as a Natural System which exercises not only the various organs of the body without the absolute necessity of apparatus or instruments, but also the nerves and senses.

There is another most useful little publication by the Editor of "Health and Strength" on "Curative Exercises for Constipation". In this also there is nothing harsh, nothing that cannot be easily done by any one in any climate, the methods being simple. The cause being carefully described, a series of illustrations help to explain the methods which in time effect a complete cure, and nowhere perhaps is the need for keeping the stomach healthy felt as much as in this country. As in the other case, the exercises are not based as much on muscular development as on muscular action just sufficient to increase them and thus render the constitution able to resist the disease.

These various systems do not demand much of one's time, a few minutes morning and evening, and sufficient strength of will to attend to them regularly, soon proves the more than fair exchange one gets in a sound body.

Wrestling. Whereas at the beginning of his career as Champion Wrestler of the World, Hackenschmidt was responsible for a great revival of interest in this form of sport, it is he who may now be said to be responsible for a slump; so superior does he seem to any of those who challenge him. The Japanese created a sensation for a time with their Ju-Jitsu and a fresh challenge by Madrali gave it a fillip which did not last long, and 'Hack' for the present stands supreme.

To say that the art is dead, however, would be ridiculous, as a healthier form of exercise could not be mentioned, bringing into play at various times every muscle in the body. Recently to hand is "The Text Book of Wrestling" by Ernest Gruhu, late Amateur Champion of England, published by "Health and Strength," Ld. It contains no less than forty-two photographic illustrations of different "holds," with an explanation of how to make use of each and of how to get out of the difficulty when "under dog."

Mr. Gruhu has now practically retired from serious business on the 'mat,' but was Light Weight Champion in 1898, 1900, 1901 and 1902, Middle-Weight Champion in 1900, Gold Medallist in Sandow's Competition in 1901 and winner of the 10st 4lbs Competition at the Sports Exhibition at the Crystal Palace in 1904, as well as a number of open competitions in both of the above Weights. This sufficiently proves that he is in a position to offer the most valuable advice, which he does in the text-book under mention.

It is a rare point with Mr. Gruhu that the British, in trying to find a wrestler capable of extending Hackenschmidt, were compelled to seek competitors from abroad, which speaks badly for the many heavily built men we have, and this unfortunately also applies to Boxing. One can, of course, not expect to become a Champion as soon as one has read the book through and studied the holds, but it contains wrinkles in attack and defence which if practiced, are invaluable to the average amateur.

HEART DISEASE INCREASING.

Thousands of people in London, as well as in New York, are suffering from weak hearts as the result of the worry and stress of modern life.

Motor-omnibuses, tube railways, swift electric tramcars, and the busy and ceaseless whirl of life generally are all contributory causes, as is shown by the alarming number of cases of heart disease, as compared with the figures of previous years.

During the last two years the number of out-patients dealt with at the National Hospital in Soho-square, which is the only hospital in London specially devoted to diseases of the heart, have increased by no fewer than 3,331. In 1905, the number of out-patients dealt with was 18,247; in 1906, 20,948, and last year 21,578.

One of the medical officers at the hospital has told a representative of the "Daily Mirror" that the stress of modern life undoubtedly has a deleterious effect on the heart.

"Hearts not absolutely sound," he said, "might in normal conditions get no worse, but they fail when they have to stand the enormous strain entailed by the excessive rush of life which one has to encounter nowadays.

It is a curious fact that among our thousands of out-patients are many athletes, who are suffering from dilated hearts caused by too much exertion and bad training.

"My advice to people is: Never run after a motor-omnibus or electric tramcar; do not rush to catch a train, but get to the station in plenty of time; do not run upstairs; and always take life as calmly and quietly as circumstances will permit."

THE GOWD SARASWAT BRAHMAN PARISHED.

A Social Conference of the Gowd Saraswat Brahmans (the first of its kind) was held in the Bhuvanendra Hall attached to the Canara High School, Mangalore, South Canara, on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday—the 20th, 21st and 22nd ultimo. The object of the Conference was twofold: (1) to promote intercourse between members of the community living in different and widely separated parts of India; and (2) the consideration of questions relating to the improvement of the community. The Gowd Saraswat Brahmans form a very large community living scattered throughout almost the whole of India. The originators of the present Conference were themselves ignorant, until after the Conference, of the distant and unimagined places (Rajputana, Punjab, Indore and the like) where their brethren were living. Though the community can number within its fold such eminent sons as Dr. Bhandarkar, the late Mr. Telang and Dr. Bahadurji, yet as a whole it is very backward in education and general enlightenment.

There were about 140 delegates from various places in North Canara and the Mysore Province, Cochin and Malabar and South Canara as also delegates from Belgaum and Shahapur. The inconvenience of the season and a vague dread of the unknown kept the number from being much larger. The attendance at the deliberations of the Conference was on an average 500.

Mr. M. Ramachandrayya, the grand old man of the community in South Canara, a venerable gentleman of over eighty years of age, highly respected for his character and ability was elected president of the Conference. After a formal acceptation of the presidential chair he nominated Dewan Bahadur A. Venkataramana Pai, retired District Judge, to act in his place.

During its 3 day's deliberations the Conference passed twelve resolutions in favour of—I. Education: (a) elementary education of every boy and girl in the community (b) religious education and (c) Technical education; (a scheme of raising funds for the promotion of technical education and in aid of exceptionally bright students of the community was formulated by a member of a Committee of Conference for South Canara and Mysore. A respectable number of shares were subscribed for, and it was resolved that some of the members of the Committee should journey to various places in South Canara to explain the scheme and raise shares. The scheme is one which deserves to be widely known and I shall refer to it in a later issue of your valued paper). II. Formation of local Panchayats in all towns and villages, as far as possible, for settling all disputes in the community and taking steps for the amelioration of the condition of the community. III. A detailed census of the entire community. IV. Holding of similar Conferences every year at various convenient centres. V. Delegation of the work of writing a history of the community to competent scholars in the commnnity. It was also resolved to hold the next Conference at Mangalore itself in December next.

The orginators of the movement wisely refrained from bringing in controversial questions of radical social reform. Such a course would have had only the effect of alienating the sympathies of the vast majority of the community who are very orthodox in their temperament and beliefs. The distinction between individual action (where the individual has to consult his own sense of right and wrong) and the concerted action of a community cannot be too much emphasised. In the latter case it is the conscience of the community that is the criterion of right and wrong.

It is not to be supposed that the Conference was called into being in a spirit of caste exclusiveness. On the other hand it was from a conviction that the surest and most practicable method of unifying and ameliorating the condition of the nation, as a whole, is for each community to set its house in order and to diffuse the light of education among its masses.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

WHEAT IN THE CENTRAL PROVINCES.

Character of the Season.—December passed rainless except in Chhattisgarh, and but half the usual quantity was received in January. Good showers were received in the first half of February; but the 4 districts of Berar as well as Nimar and Betul did not share the rain of either of these months. Though scanty, the cold whether showers were most opportune and greatly benefited the crop, which had suffered from the abnormal heat of November and the absence of dew.

Area.—The total area placed under wheat in the Central Provinces and Berar is now estimated to be 2,564,858 and 278,318 acres against 3,270,357 and 440,258 acres respectively in the preceding year. This shrinkage (amounting to 23 per cent) was due mainly to the sudden cessation of the monsoon and consequent hardening of the soil which rapidly became unworkable. The area would have been still smaller but that the cultivators were able, after the winter showers, to get in some fresh seed which germinated well.

Outturn.—Wardha, Nagpur and the districts of Chhattisgarh anticipate nearly normal crops and in the remaining districts the estimated outturn in American Notation ranges from 85 in Narsinghpur to 52 in Betul. The crop was damaged to some extent in the northern districts by frost. In Berar the estimated outturn is equal to about half the normal and for both Central Provinces and Berar the production is expected to be 71 per cent of a normal crop.

Feudatory States.—The areas under wheat in Khairagarh and Rajnandgaon are estimated to be 37 and 28 per cent, respectively, less than in the preceding year; and outturns amounting to 75 and 90 in American Notation are expected. Prospects are fair.

CENTRAL PROVINCES LINSEED.

In Character of the Season.—The unfavourable sowing time and want of moisture in the soil caused by the abrupt cessation of the rains precluded sowings over a full area and germination was generally defective. The winter rains improved the prospects of the crop somewhat; but cloudy weather at flowering time reduced the outturn in the Balaghat district and frost caused much damage in Saugor.

Area—The area placed under crop in the Central Provinces is estimated at 626,652 acres, or 41 per cent less than that sown last season and 17 per cent below the decennial average. The estimate for Berar is only 57,827 acres, which is 40 per cent less than that of the last year and 64 per cent below the average of the past 10 years. The contraction in area was common to all districts (except Saugor).

Outturns.—The unfavourable seasonal conditions greatly injured the crop. It was also damaged by insects in Nagpur, Wardha and Chanda. Only five districts (Drug, Chhindwara, Raipur, Jubbulpore and Damoh) estimate fair outturns, ranging from 60 to 77 per cent of the normal. The yield in Buldana, Nagpur, Yeotmal and Bhandara will be only nominal, ranging between 12 and 28 per cent. The crop has been a total failure in Akola. In the rest of the provinces from 35 to 52 per cent of a normal yield is estimated. Taken as a whole the district estimates in the Central Provinces and Berar work out to an average yield of 46 and 23 per cent, respectively. The outturn for both the Central Provinces and Berar together is estimated at 44 per cent of the normal.

THE WEATHER.

[By Telegraph.]

SIMLA, May 2.

Again there has been nearly general rainfall in Assam, while thunder showers have been more numerous in South India and have also occurred in parts of South-west Deccan. Dry North-westerly winds, which prevailed for some time in the Deccan are disappearing; the humidity of the clouds is, in consequence, increased.

Burma.—Tavoy and Rangoon report light falls of rain; skies are clear or lightly clouded, and in the Central Districts the air is drier than usual; temperature is in excess in the interior Districts, normal on the coast.

North-East India and Orissa.—Rain has fallen in nearly every station in Assam; at Dogra and Darjeeling the principal amounts are,—Cherrapoonji, one and half inches; Dhubri, three-quarters of an inch; Dibrugarh, Tejpur and Gauhati, half an inch; light clouds are spread over nearly the whole Division; humidity has increased in the Western Districts now; nearly equal to the average throughout north-east India; temperature is normal or in excess.

United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly clouded in the Central Provinces and almost clear elsewhere. Moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average; temperature is normal or in excess.

North-west India.—Skies are almost free from clouds; humidity is above the average in Lower Sind and either equal to, or below it, elsewhere; temperature has risen generally and is approximately normal, except for a defect in Kashmir.

Peninsula.—Rain has fallen locally in the South-west; light falls are reported from Bijapur and Gulbarga; Trivandrum records three-quarters of an inch; Cochin, Madura and Mercara, half an inch; light to moderate clouds are spread over the whole Peninsula; moisture in the air is nearly equal to the average; temperature is normal, except in parts of the Deccan, where the air drier and warmer than usual.

Forecast.—Local rain is probable in Eastern Bengal and Assam; thunderstorms are likely in South India, the Deccan and Burma.

SIMLA, May 3.

Rain has fallen locally in Assam and Bengal and few thundershowers occurred in the extreme South of India; cloud has decreased considerably in the North-East India and skies are clear or lightly clouded over the whole country. Burma.—No information received. North-East India including Orissa.—Local rain has fallen in Assam and Bengal. Dibrugarh records two inches, Shillong half an inch, and Burdwan three-quarters of an inch; cloud has decreased; skies are clear or only lightly clouded, except on the coast. United Provinces, Central India, Central Provinces.—Skies are cloudy in parts of the Central Provinces and are almost clear elsewhere. North-West India.—Light cloud appeared in parts of the division. Peninsula.—Trivandrum reports one and half inch of rain and Cochin half an inch; skies are clear or lightly clouded. Forecast.—Few falls of rain are likely in North-East India and South India.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that the vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a.m. (local time on the 2nd May 1908 was 28·903 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 5 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide guge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time) The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid, above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have oeen applied.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended of Saturday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock yesterday morning.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st Nov. to date.
Bushire (1st)	85·6	76·1	...	6·14
Jask	...	...	...	...
Muskat (1st)	101·8	84·6	...	1·06
Multan	104·8	80·0	...	1·36
Rawalpindi	91·9	65·1	...	10·44
Lahore	100·9	70·7	...	2·60
Sirsa	...	...	...	...
Ambala	101·0	72·0	...	2·80
Delhi	106·2	83·2	...	2·24
Agra	107·0	80·5	...	1·35
Mainpuri	...	...	...	...
Jhansi	109·8	88·1	...	1·64
Cawnpore	111·4	75·5	...	0·86
Allahabad	112·6	73·5	...	0·95
Jacobabad	108·1	78·8	...	1·77
Karachi	88·9	77·2	...	0·85
Ajmer	104·4	80·2	...	0·99
Jaipur	107·2	81·1	...	0·97
Kotah	108·0	84·1	...	0·47
Bhuj	103·6	73·0	...	0·09
Dwarka	85·8	77·2	...	0·11
Veraval	83·7	76·3	...	0·15
Rajkot	105·4	72·2	...	0·31
Bhavnagar Para	107·2	76·3	...	0·08
Surat	103·6	76·6	...	0·32
Ahmedabad	107·6	78·2	...	0·10
Deesa	106·8	75·4	...	0·31
Neemuch	105·0	74·7	...	0·34
Indore	105·1	75·1	...	0·73
Jubbulpore	109·0	74·3	...	1·96
Saugor	106·6	78·0	...	2·66
Hoshangabad	109·6	84·9	...	1·34
Khandwa	110·7	81·1	...	1·44
Akola	112·7	82·1	...	1·01
Amraoti	110·8	83·8	...	2·72
Nagpur	112·1	85·6	...	2·10
Chanda	111·5	85·0	...	1·65
Raipur	111·2	82·4	...	2·83
Bombay	90·5	80·2	...	0·22
Ratnagiri	90·3	80·4	...	0·12
Mormugao	...	...	...	...
Karwar	89·8	81·5	...	3·08
Malegaon	107·9	77·1	...	0·45
Ahmednagar	105·4	74·5	...	0·28
Poona	107·0	73·8	...	0·90
Sholapur	109·8	76·9	...	0·20
Bijapur	107·2	73·7	0·10	1·00
Belgaum	101·3	69·6	...	0·76
Aurangabad	106·2	78·2	...	0·47
Nizamabad (Indur)	108·9	82·2	...	2·15
Hyderabad	106·3	80·2	...	1·15
Mangalore	90·7	75·4	0·07	1·65
Calicut	91·3	78·6	...	13·15
Cochin	92·2	76·8	0·60	21·24
Colombo	89·0	77·5	0·52	41·06
Masulipatam	95·3	81·6	...	6·66
Bellary	108·0	81·3	...	2·46
Cuddapah	109·2	81·1	...	5·69
Madras	93·5	78·0	...	23·24
Bangalore	96·8	71·8	...	6·18
Coimbatore	96·9	73·3	...	11·08
Trichinopoly	104·1	80·8	...	13·96
Negapatam	97·4	81·5	...	32·03

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 2ND MAY, 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Saturday, the 2ND May, giving dam for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Light cloud has appeared at Delhi and humidity has increased slightly at Lahore. Rawalpindi reports a calm while north-easterly and north-westerly winds blow elsewhere. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the night temperature at Multan and Delhi.

The United Provinces.—Skies remain clear and the air is drier than usual. Winds are north-westerly at Agra and westerly at Allahabad while Jhansi and Cawnpore report calms. Temperature remains much the same as yesterday except for a slight rise in the minimum temperature at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear except in Sind where they are lightly or moderately clouded, while the air is much drier than usual at Jaipur. Calms and variable breezes prevail generally. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the night temperature at Jacobabad and Jaipur.

Gujarat, Khatiawar and Central India West.—Skies are clear and humidity is normal. Winds are generally southerly or south-westerly. Temperature conditions are normal except for an excess in the day temperature at Bhavnagar Para.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are moderately or densely clouded in several places and the quantity of moisture in the air has increased slightly. Winds are southerly or south-westerly over the greater part of the district except at Jubbulpore where a calm is recorded. Day temperature remains the same as yesterday, while the night temperature show an excess at Hoshangabad, Amraoti, Nagpur and Chanda.

The Konkan.—Cloud has increased at Bombay and skies are now more or less clouded all along the West Coast. The moisture in the air continues to remain normal and winds are northerly or north-westerly. Temperature conditions are normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Light showers are reported from Bijapur and skies are heavily clouded at Sholapur and Bijapur and lightly or moderately elsewhere and the air is damper than usual at Bijapur and Belgaum. The direction of air movement is southerly or south-westerly at Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Sholapur and Aurangabad and north-westerly at Poona while Nizamabad and Hyderabad report calms. Temperature is normal except for an excess in the day temperature at Poona, Belgaum and Bijapur.

General remarks.—Skies are likely to remain more or less clouded to the south of Latitude 20°.

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

COFFEE PROPAGANDA IN ENGLAND.

The "Brazilian Review" of March 24th, 1908, prints the full text of the contract that has been entered into for the pushing of the sale of San Paulo coffee in England.

The parties are the Government of the State of S. Paulo on the one hand and Messrs. Edwd. Johnston and Co., Ltd., of Santos, and Joseph Travers and Sons, Ltd., of London on the other.

A company is to be formed with a capital of £52,500, divided into 50,000 7 per cent. Preference shares of £1 each, to be subscribed at intervals in cash, and 50,000 Ordinary Shares of one shilling each, of which 5,000 are to be allotted to the subscribers of the Preference shares and the 45,000 remaining to be divided between Messrs. Johnston and Travers or their nominees. All the profits over and above the amount necessary to pay the Preference dividend are to be divided amongst the holders of the ordinary shares. The Company is to be called "The State of S. Paulo, Brazil Pure Roasted Coffee Company, Limited" and is to have its offices in the City of London.

After two years the Company may extend its operations to the British Colonies and Egypt. The Board of the Company is to consist of two directors of E. Johnston and Co., Ltd., and two directors of Joseph Travers & Sons, Ltd.

The Company is to offer to the public two qualities of S. Paulo Coffee, suited for the trade of the United Kingdom. The coffee is to be sold under a registered trade mark and the better is to be "well roasted coffee, American types 3, 4 and 5 more or less, whilst the other quality shall be approximately American types 7 and 8 and shall be retailed at the lowest possible price in order to attract the working classes."

The Company is to confine its trading to S. Paulo coffee only.

The Company is to do all in its power to abolish the "toleration for the adulteration of coffee in the United Kingdom."

"The Company shall make propaganda by means of advertising, exhibitions, etc., and by any other means which may, in the opinion of the Board and the fiscal attract the custom of the British public for S. Paulo coffee. Advertisements shall be of a general character, but shall all refer to the coffee of the State of S. Paulo in such a way as to benefit all vendors of the same. The subsidy shall also be employed for combating the adulteration of coffee by such means as the Directors of the Propaganda Service shall consider most efficacious." The general propaganda is to be subject to the approval of a resident representative to be appointed by the Government.

"The duration of the present contract shall be five years, dating from the foundation of the Company, and during that time the Government shall pay the following subsidies in gold:—1st year £12,500, 2nd £12,500, 3rd £10,000, 4th £10,000, 5th £5,000. Total £50,000.

These payments shall be made to Messrs. Edward Johnston & Co., Ltd. in Santos, in equal quarterly instalments on the following dates:—March 31st, June 30th, September 30th, December 31st."

The installation of the Company is to take place by October 1st of this year.

The "Brazilian Review" goes on to say:—

We have always thought England, especially London, the best possible field for propaganda. In London 6,000,000 people are gathered together as it were in a ring fence. They are easy to get at, eager for novelty, attracted by advertising and ignorant even how to make coffee. Teach them how delightful and cheap a beverage pure coffee really is, and how to buy and make it, and consumers, we are convinced, will not be wanting.

Induce London to drink more coffee and less tea, and there will be no more heard of "overproduction." The thing is to get them to try it. There the ingenuity of the advertiser and the merchant comes in.

If we might make a suggestion, the thousands of cocoa and tea houses all over the Metropolis should offer a splendid basis for practical propaganda with coffee grinding, if not roasting, done on the premises and the coffee served sweet and savoury in cups to the customer or in little bags for them to take away.

We remember as boys the early propaganda of Horniman's Indian Teas. At that time any tea but China was rejected with scorn; no good tea, it was thought could come out of India. So Horniman and others started their propaganda. In every druggist's and grocer's shop window little terra-cotta figures of Hindus picking or working the tea-leaves attracted attention. Cups of tea and little sample packets were on every country grocer's counter. Result; to-day 183 million pounds of the tea drunk in Great Britain comes from India, and only 13 millions from China. Let us hope before Messrs. Johnston's contract has expired, all England will have been taught to drink as good and as much coffee as we do here.

SPORTING NEWS.

HOCKEY.

Aga Khan Tournament.

SECOND ROUND.

For the first time since the opening of this Tournament, with the seating accommodation on the grounds fully occupied, a contest of an exceptionally exciting nature was witnessed on the Marine Lines Maidan, when the cup-holders, the Jhansi Railway Institute, who had drawn a bye in the first, round, met the 14th Hussars from Bangalore, and beat them after a rare and tough fight, by three goals to love. The exhibition of hockey provided by the rival teams must simply be termed great, and it could be produced only by cracks. The Jhansi team, whose brilliant play last year won them not only the Cup but also the admiration of all sports men, were true to their reputation and no fault could be found with their Saturday's play. They passed the ball well, centered skilfully their strokes were very scientific; and possessing the necessary dash and combination they could follow the ball like blood-hounds. With their adversaries, it was different. The Hussars had, however, wonderfully improved in their play since they met the International Hockey Club in the early part of the week, though their game was slightly rough. The improvement was noticeable in every line of the play, except in the forwards, particularly the right wing, who could not combine.

With some foresight the game they would be forced to play, the Hussars had strengened their back-line with an extra centre, and had only four forwards. These tactics served them very well in the first half when Jhansi was on the offensive, and Powell, the former's centre back, proved to be a tower of strength to his side, and the credit of not being scored against more than once during this period is shared by him with Williams, the Hussars goal-keeper, whose many saves were nothing short of the marvellous.

During the second half, the Hussars had decidedly the better of the exchanges. They turned aggressors, and the defects in their play were never more apparent than now. Hallard, the centre forward, had changed position with Rickards, the outside right, and the former played a very brilliant game. Time and again supported from behind he pounced on the ball and, skillfully dodging past all opposition, took it to the adversaries' twenty-five line, but Rickards and Baker, the insides, would not accept the openings; they were either slow or missed the ball. During this period Jhansi was not idle and had two successful shots. The play was very fast throughout, and what would have been a defeat by a narrow margin, was turned into walk over by the incompetency of the Hussar forwards, particularly of the abovementioned players.

The Jhansi team consists of most of the old players and it was a pleasure to see Essai, an old Cathedral boy, play right back for them. The veteran Troupe is still skipper, and he was perhaps the only unfortunate player on his side, because none of many runs secured for him any goal. It is difficult to individualize amongst this eleven, as every one of the players performed his duties with great skill and ability. For the Hussars Hallard, Powell, and Williams deserve special mention and their backs and halves, too, put in very useful work.

From the bully-off, Jhansi, who were in possession of the Cross goal, at once took possession of the ball and Jones had a run but Maguire relieved. Returning to the attack, Jhansi right wing invaded and Clough had a fine shot and Williams in trying to save missed it, but Powell who was handy there, saved with great skill at very goal-mouth. Jhansi again attacked but Hallard relieved pressure and worked ball to the opposite end, whence they were returned. L. Fitzpatrick now sent a volley and again Williams missing, Powell averted danger when the ball was within an inch of the goal-line. Give-and-take play ensued, in which Jhansi had mostly the better but again were prevented from scoring. Then a corner was awarded against the Hussars, and Jones cleared and a great contest ensued near the flags, the vigorous assault meeting with a powerful defence. A second corner met with the same result and ball was shot wide. Play now on Hussars right half of ground and Hallard had a good run but he dropped his stick at a critical moment and Essai sent the ball back; L. Fitzpatrick appearing dangerous, Williams kicked the ball off. Then Rickards had a run but Essai drove him away. Jhansi again assailed and Troupe's shot was saved by Williams. A corner and a difficult position was saved by Powell, but returning, Jones sent the ball flying between the flags amidst applause. The Hussars tried to break away with the ball now, but D Fitzpatrick would not provide an opening. Jhansi retaliated but were not allowed to proceed far; then Hussars through Hallard and Baker pressed but ball went wide. Two free hits against the Hussars were shortly awarded, but they continued to attack. They however could not pierce the Jhansi defence and after some up-and-down play, whistle sounded for half time.

Score:—

Jhansi Ry. Institute..............1 goal.
14th Hussars ... . *nil*

After lemons, Jhansi tried to resume the offensive but Powell drove them back. Even play now followed, the Hussars passing well and shortly began to attack and, although Powell and the backs cleared with great resource, the forwards were not equal to their opportunities and the Jhansi backs could not be pierced. While the whole of the Hussar team were engrossed in this attack, Clough took hold of the ball and working to the other end, shot at the flags but Williams saved; L. Fitzpatrick, who was handy there, sent it in immediately. Another attack and both attackers and attacked turned a somersault at the goal-mouth and so danger was averted. Then from a good centering by Jones, Troupe had a chance, but Maguire cleared. The Hussars now invaded and as they were having an easy chance a penalty was incurred. Shortly Clare the Hussar left half, centered ball in a pretty pass but the forwards would not take it up. Visit to the other end but Hallard, who was playing outside left forward, relieved the congestion and took ball in a brilliant run to the other end, where Baker refused. Jhansi were now on the ball and Troupe had an opening but he shot too high. He was again on the ball but Smith saved and a third shot of his was saved by Williams. Then Bartlet passed the ball to Hallard and he centered it to Rickards but the latter could not clear and an easy chance was lost through slowness. Hallard playing a grand game and determined to score, again working the ball and dodging past the opposing forwards, halves and backs, took it to the very goal-mouth but no support being given to him, he was sent back. It was Troupe's turn now with the ball but Maguire was ready to send him away. Hallard had a fifth run, amidst applause but with the same result—Baker would not receive the ball. He followed it with another, but this time it was Rickards who would not accept. Troupe now was on the ball and had an easy run but Powell tackling him, he could not follow it; Jones, however, taking it up, had a shot but Williams saved with great skill; then Still picking it up, lodged it in the nets. Play now centered near the Jhansi flags and a dangerous shot was warded off by the custodian, and shortly Baker's shot also went wide. The ball was on the same ground for the remaining minutes, the slowness and want of combination of the forwards being notoriously apparent.

Score:—

Jhansi Ry. Institute........... 3 goals.
14th Hussars .... *nil.*

TEAMS:

The Jhansi Ry. Institute:—Goal: McCombie; Backs: D. Fitzpatrick and Essai; Half-backs: G. MacMullen, B. MacMullen and Macleod. Forwards: Still, Jones, Troupe (Capt.), L Fitzpatrick and Clough.

14th Hussars:—Goal: Williams; Backs: Maguire, Powell (centre back), and Bartlet; Halfbacks: Clare, Smith and Sherman. Forwards: Rickards, Hallard (Capt.), Baker and Russel.

Referees.—Messrs. Ward and Weyman.

TO-DAY.

Poona Gymkhana vs. Northampton Regiment, on the Marine Lines Ground.

(The match between the Grant Medical College and St. Xavier's College, advertised for to day has been postponed to Wednesday)

TUESDAY.

King's Regiment, Nasirabad, vs. Hornets Athletic Club of Calcutta, on Marine Lines Ground.

WEDNESDAY.

Bombay Gymkhana vs. Worcester Regiment, on Marine Lines Ground.

Grant Medical College vs. St. Xavier's Collage, on Bombay Gymkhana Ground.

THURSDAY.

Royal Scots vs. R. I. M. Dockyard, on Marine Lines Ground.

KARACHI GYMKHANA RACES.

The Second Day of the above meeting was held on Saturday 25th April and was even a greater success than the First day. The attendance in both enclosures was better than on the opening day and was in fact as good as we ever expect to see in Karachi. The Bankers, Merchants and Brokers of Karachi were "At Home" in the first enclosure and dispensed welcome hospitality to all their friends. By kind permission of Colonel Voyle and the Officers of the Regiment the band of the East Lancashires played a choice selection of music during the intervals and thereby contributed largely to the enjoyment of the afternoon. The card provided excellent sport or perhaps it would be more correct to say that the handicapper did so. Several of the animals we have seen running are now going up to the Quetta Spring Races and we expect they will give a good account of themselves there. The starting was a decided improvement on that of the First Day and it would be a great satisfaction not only to owners but to the public also if the executive could arrange for this most important office to be always performed by some one who is up to the duties.

1st Race.—THE FOX HUNTERS PLATE.—A high weight handicap for ponies that entered for the Fox Hunters Stakes on the First Day. Distance, 1 mile.

Mr Calvocoressi's Raffles, 11st. 3lbs. Mr. Allardice 1
Mr. Robson's Pasha, 10st. 12lbs.........Mr. O'Hara 2
Capt. Walshe's Clodagh, 10st. 6lbs. ...Mr. Sanday 3

Also ran.—Meteor, 9st. 11 lbs.; and Suleiman, 8st. 9lbs.

Pasha and Clodagh were quickest out of the gate but Raffles and Suleiman soon joined them. At the 5 furlongs Raffles had gone to the front, followed by Suleiman with Clodagh next and thus they ran to the straight where Pasha closed up, but Raffles shaking off the challenger won comfortably by one and-a-half length from Pasha with Clodagh two lengths behind. Time, 2mins. 5 3-5secs.

The totalisator paid Rs 7 on the winner.

2nd Race—THE HORSE PLATE.—A high weight handicap for horses that entered for the Horse Stakes on the First Day.—Distance, R C.

Mr O'Hara's Woodcutter, 11st. 7lbs. ......Owner 1
Mr. Revie's Bill Squires, 9st. 1lb. ....Nama 2
Mr. Boase's Dawn, 10st. ....Owner 3

Also ran Connaught Ranger, 7st. 9lbs.

After a good deal of delay caused by Bill Squires, the quartette was let go to a good start. Bill Squires and Connaught Ranger immediately made the running and made the pace one which they could never hope to maintain. Down the far side of the course the leaders were some three lengths ahead of Dawn with Woodcutter twelve lengths behind. On reaching the five furlongs the pace had told, and before the straight bad been reached Connaught Ranger was done with and Woodcutter had got on terms with the other two. Up the straight a nice race resulted in Woodcutter obtaining the verdict by one length from Bill Squares with Dawn half a length behind Time—2mins. 40secs.

The totalisator paid Rs. 4 on the winner.

3rd Race—THE POLO PLATE.—A high weight handicap for ponies that entered for the Polo Scurry on the First Day. Distance, 2 1-2 furlongs.

Mr Sanday's Viking, 10st 11lbs...............Owner 1
Mr Sanday's Plasmon, 11st 7lbs.........Mr Mahon 2
Capt. Richardson's Maud, 11st 5lbs...Mr Allardice 3

Also ran.—Fox, 10st. 13lbs. Miles, 10st 10lbs; Nareen 10st 1lb (carried 10st 6lbs.)

From an excellent start the field raced in a bunch to the distance—here Maud held a slight advantage from Plasmon and Fox with Viking next. After a ding-dong finish Viking secured the verdict by a head from Plasmon who was half a length ahead of Maud. Time, 34 3-5secs.

The totalisator paid Rs. 5 on the winner.

4th Race.—THE KARACHI PLATE—A high-weight handicap for ponies that entered for the Karachi Stakes on the First Day. Distance, 6 furlongs.

Mr. O'Hara's Ariadne, 11st. 4lbs..............Owner 1
Captain Molloy's Southern Pearl, 8st. 13lbs
Mr. Cane 2
Captain Hislop's Jenny Lind, 9st. 1lb....Mr Boase 3

Also ran—Silver II, 8st. 12lbs.

After a short delay owing to Southern Pearl having jumped into the gate and let one side of it up, the field was let go. Ariadne was the first away followed by Southern Pearl while Jenny Lind was badly left. The race was never in doubt for Ariadne steadily increased her lead till the distance was reached, and then cantered home an easy winner by two lengths from Southern Pearl.

The totalisator paid Rs. 5 on the winner.

5th Race.—THE SECOND BRACELET.—A distance handicap for all horses and ponies that entered for the Ladies' Bracelet on the First Day. Distance, R. C.

Capt. Walshe's Clodagh, (40 yards start).........
Mr. Sanday 1
Mr. MacLean's Fireaway, (100 yards start)
Mr. Cane 2
Mr. Calvocoressi's Raffles, (30 yards start)
Owner 3

Also ran—Cæsar, scratch; Rhoda, 40 yards; Ivoride, 40 yards; Dorothy, 40 yards; Queen of Scots, 60 yards; Mischief 60 yards; Mouse, 70 yards; Specs, 80 yards; Peggy, 120 yards; Diablo 150 yards.

Raffles, Ivoride and Clodagh were the first to break the order and passed Dorothy, Queen of Scots and Mischief. At the 6 furlongs Diablo, Mouse and Specs were done with. Up the straight it was a nice race between Peggy, Fineaway, Clodagh, Ivoride and Raffles, resulting in Clodagh securing the verdict with Fireaway placed second and Raffles third.

The totalisator paid Rs. 81 on the winner.

6th Race.—THE ARAB PLATE.—A high weight handicap for Arab ponies that entered for the Arab Stakes on the First Day. Distance, 7 furlongs.

Mr Bell's Milo 10st 4lbs........................Mr Cane 1
Mr Robson's Pasha 10st. ....Captain Hislop 2
Captain Davis' Gendarme, 11st 2lbs. Mr O'Hara 3

Also ran—Viking 9st. 6 lbs.; Prince Arthur, 9st. 4lbs.; Grey Wolf, 9st. 2lbs.; Voltigeur 7st. 12 lbs.

From a level start Grey Wolf assumed the lead followed in order by Milo, Gendarme and Prince Arther. After two furlongs had been covered Milo led by a length from Grey Wolf with Pasha next, then on turning into the straight Gendarme closed up and he with Pasha tried to overhaul the leader but the latter being shaken up maintained his lead easily and passed the post two lengths a head of Pasha with Gendarme a length behind. Time 1 min. 47 2-5 secs.

The totalisator paid Rs. 9 on the winner.

YACHT CLUB RACES.

After a very unpromising looking morning, quite a nice breeze came in on Saturday afternoon which held up nicely till the end of the racing and added the element of chance at times by reason of its shiftiness.

After a long interval, the ship's boat class mustered in force, ten coming up to the line. The start was a pretty one, several boats crossing close together with one of the Hardinge's cutters in the lead. The S. M. Galley was late again but coming up with a good head of speed soon ran up to the rest and steadily overhauled the leaders. It was a run to Tucker Beacon with a close reach to Butcher Island buoy and then a long reach to North Karanja. The S. M. Galley went like a steam launch as long as she had the wind free and had a good lead at North Karanja but she soon lost it on the beat home. The Hardinge's two cutters went away like witches and had a great race home with the Highflyer's pinnaces, all four arriving home close together. The first over the line was actually the Hardinge's second cutter and she naturally won easily as she was getting a lot of time from big naval pinnaces. The same ship's third cutter was an easy second, being third home and the Dalhousie's whaler was third. The race was again a triumph for the Indian Marine boats which are evidently in a class by themselves.

Four started in A class, Turquoise being first over. Isca tried for the weather end but Melody came up in great style and went up on her weather like a steamer.

Melody worked slacker water than the rest and got a nice lead but Sapphire cut her out at the turn. Isca was next with Turquoise last. At North Karanja, Sapphire had improved her position a bit and Isca had lost some of her lead of Turquoise and on the beat in both Sapphire and Turquoise still further improved their positions. The second part of the course was a procession till North Karanja was reached for the third time, Sapphire steadily widening the gap between herself and Melody and she started for home with a long lead. Turquoise was not far behind Melody at the turn and soon picked up a nice slant and went away at a great pace, closing up on Melody and gaining a minute and a half on Sapphire. Isca had too much pegging to windward to suit her and was out of it towards the end. Turquoise won by over two minutes while Sapphire had only two seconds to spare on Melody for second place.

Five B's crossed the line, Trixie being first. She stood up along the shore followed by Pixie and Peewit while Erin stood out boldly into the tide and headed straight for the mark. Pixie and Erin were close together at the Beacon, while Trixie had dropped astern and with Peewit was some way astern. Pixie went away steadily from now on and was never headed again winning easily. Trixie got past Peewit, the latter finding the pleasant breeze more than pleasant as far as she was concerned and dropping away hopelessly. On the last beat, Trixie improved her position and caught Erin just at the last beating her for second place by twenty-five seconds. Lapwing had much the best of C class start, while Meg, suffering from temporary aberration, was a bad last of the seven boats to cross the line. Lapwing hugged the shore for a good way, followed by Jean and Maud and profited thereby, being first at Tucker Beacon, though Tomtit was close on her heels. Jean was third round, with Curlew next. At North Karanja, Lapwing was just ahead of Tomtit, but the latter went past her like a shot as soon as sheets were hauled in. As often happens, with Tomtit she went a way in very fast for a bit and then as if satisfied with what she had gained eased down. Jean went very well also for a bit but Maud gradually caught her and just nipped round the schooner before her. Tomtit and Lapwing put in some fer good work on the beat in, both getting their share of flukes, though Lapwing had rather the best of them and was less than a minute behind at the schooner. There was little change on the run back to North Karanja except that Curlew not past Maud and Jean but on the beat in Tomtit increased her lead of Lapwing by a couple of minutes. Maud also went a bit better and finished third, while Coralie after having dropped behind came with a rush towards the finish and arrived at the winning line with Meg and Curlow putting them both about and finishing before either of them. Jean sailed very steadily and well and though she dropped to the rear, a bit towards the end was still well in the running and but for Coralie's great effort would have been second. Lapwing was first, Coralie second and Jean third.

D class was intended to have included the ship's boats, but as there were so many of them, they were sent off by themselves and Swin Swale and Invicta were left to fight it out. All three kept close together during the running and reaching but on the beat home, Swin steadily drew away from the others and won with five minutes to spare, Swale just saving her bacon from Invicta.

The following races sailed on Saturday:—

SHIPS BOAT RACE.—Sailed at 3-15 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
36'PinnaceI.	Scr	H M S Highflyer.	3 15	5 21 27	2 6 27
36'PinnaceII.	Scr	do	3 15	5 19 6	2 4 6
30' CutterI.	23 24	do	3 15	5 9 43	2 7 7
30' CutterII.	22 24	do	3 15	5 38 23	2 5 47
32' G-lley	14 24	S M Defences	3 15	5 25 42	1 56 18
28'Cutter II	17 36	R I M S Hardinge	3 15	5 17 4	1 44 28
28'CutterIII	17 36	do	3 15	5 20 15	1 47 39
25'Gig	17 36	do	3 15	Did not finish	
28' Cutter	17 36	R I M S Dalhousie	3 15	5 46 18	2 13 42
27'Whaler	17 36	do	3 15	5 38 42	1 50 8

Course No. 19 = 9·6 miles. 1st Prize won by 28' Cutter II R I M S Hardinge, 2nd Prize won by 28' Cutter III R I M S Hardinge and 3rd Prize won by 27' Whaler R I M S Dalhousie. Wind N W Strength, Moderate—Time-limit 7 p.m.

A CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-30 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time. H M S
Sapphire	Scr	R H H Hopkins & Capt Muter, R E	3 30	5 41 47	2 11 47
Melody	7 48	J B K Macbeth	3 30	5 49 57	2 11 49
Turquoise	11 43	F J Preston	3 30	5 50 49	2 9 7
Isca	14 37	B Faulkner	3 30	6 0 40	2 16 12

Course No. 1+18 = 11·7 miles.—1st Prize won by Turquoise, 2nd Prize won by Sapphire. Saves Entrance Fee. Wind N W Strength Moderate—Time-limit—7 p m

B CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-35 p m.

Name of Boats.	Time All'ces M S	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Erin	Scr	J N Parker and R W Fisher	3 35	5 59 50	2 21 50
Manikin	1 48	Officers, R A	3 35	6 5 10	2 28 22
Trixie	Scr	Officers Royal Scots	3 35	5 59 25	2 24 25
Peewit	3 36	F V Evans and D Fraser	3 35	6 8 28	2 29 52
Pixie	Scr	E Y Watson and J E Aspinwall	3 35	5 56 46	2 21 46

Course No. 1 twice round = 10·8 miles, 1st Prize won by Pixie 2nd Prize won by Trixie. Wind N W Strength Moderate—Time limit—7 p m.

C CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-40 p. m.

Name of Boats	Time All'ces M. S.	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Lapwing	5 50	Capt R S J Gillespie, R E	3 40	6 12 4	2 26 14
Maud	2 30	Officers, R E	3 40	6 16 11	2 33 41
Coralie	10 0	Major H Mead and Major Anderson	3 40	6 17 13	2 27 13
Tomtit	Scr	Dr F M Gibson	3 40	6 9 23	2 29 23
Meg	3 20	Lieut A C Trench, R E	3 40	6 17 36	2 34 16
Curlew	10 0	C A Wordsworth	3 40	6 17 42	2 27 42
Jean	11 40	C N Moberly	3 40	6 19 14	2 27 34

Course No 1 + 14 reversed = 10 miles. 1st Prize won by Lapwing, 2nd Prize won by Coralie and 3rd Prize won by Jean. Wind N W Strength Moderate —Time limit—7 p m

D CLASS HANDICAP RACE—Sailed at 3-45 p. m.

Name of Boats	Time All'ces M. S.	Entered by	Start at H M	Time of Arrival. H M S	Corrected Time H M S
Swin	Scr	S M Defences	3 45	5 22 37	1 37 37
Swale	Scr	do	3 45	5 27 46	1 42 46
Invicta	[illegible]	do	3 45	[illegible]	1 43 [illegible]

Course [illegible] = [illegible] miles—1st Prize won by Swin. Wind N W Strength Moderate—Time-limit—7 p m

THE TRIANGULAR CONTESTS.

Parsee Gymkhana Meeting.

The annual general meeting of the members of the Parsee Gymkhana was held on Saturday last, Mr. J. M. Framji Patel presiding.

The Report stated:—

Your committee have great pleasure in laying before you the Annual Report of the working of the Gymkhana during the year ending 31st December, 1907, as well as the balance sheet of accounts, which shows an apparent deficit of Rs. 565-10-7 at the end of the year, mainly due to the non-recovery of arrears of fees through certain unforeseen circumstances and also to the large item of expenditure in repainting the Pavilion. The total amount at the credit of our Institution, however, is Rs. 10,173-0-7. The Committee trust that this will be found satisfactory. The number of members on the rolls at the end of the year was 291; of whom 94 were life members, 135 subscribing members, and 62 on the absent list. There were during the year 17 new members elected, while 10 resigned. Your Committee have to place on record their sense of regret at the loss the Gymkhana has suffered by the untimely death of a promising young member, the late Mr. S. F Commissariatwalla, who had commenced to distinguish himself in outdoor games and also in time would have been as useful to the Institution as he was popular among the general body. Your Committee have great pleasure in putting on record the valuable services rendered by Messrs. J. M. Framji Patel and J. M Divecha to Indian cricket by bringing about the reconciliation between the Hindoo Gymkhana and the Parsee leading Cricket Clubs. Their thanks are also due to the Hindoo Gymkhana and the Maiden Clubs for their co-operation. This combined effort removed the barrier existing between the two communities as regards cricket matches and during the last rains, they are glad to say, several matches were played between the Hindoo Gymkhana and the local Parsee Cricket Clubs. A programme of a similar character to that of previous seasons was satisfactorily gone through. 21 Matches were played during the last rains, out of which 6 were won, 5 lost, and the rest were drawn or abandoned. A new feature was introduced in the annals of Indian cricket last year. At a meeting of the representatives of the European, Hindoo and Parsee Gymkhanas, a suggestion was thrown out by your Honorary Secretary, Mr. J. M. Divecha, to play Triangular Matches between the three communities during the rains, so that the public at large may have an opportunity of witnessing a carnival of 1st class cricket in the "pukka" Cricket Season. The suggestion having met with the approval of all the parties concerned the matches were played off in August last, on the Bombay Gymkhana ground. This judicious suggestion was also the means of restoring the Parsee Presidency Match at Bombay during the rains, a fixture which was not carried out for a number of seasons. Your Committee have great pleasure in recording that during the carnival the Parsee team turned out successful in the matches both against the Hindoos and Europeans, and thus upheld the old tradition of Parsee Cricket. The annual fixture between the Parsees and the Presidency XI at Poona, was also gone through as usual and resulted also in a win for the Parsees. Your Committee have great pleasure in putting on record their deep sense of appreciation of the very valuable services rendered in connection with the Triangular matches by their Honorary Secretary, Mr. J. M. Divecha. The Parsee Cricket Clubs having expressed a desire to be directly represented in the matter of the selection of the Parsee Representative Teams, a special general meeting was convened and with a view to grant them the concession asked for it was unanimously resolved to add the following rule to our Rules and Regulations:—"Rule Xa. The Committee shall have the power to authorise the Parsee Gymkhana Selection Committee to co-operative with not more than (4) four representatives, duly elected annually at a meeting of the Parsee Cricket Clubs, only for the selection of the Parsee Representative Teams and Umpires, and subject to any conditions that the Committee may think fit to impose. The Committee hope that the experiment thus introduced for the first time in connection with the selection of the Parsee Teams may prove to be a source of benefit and usefulness to Parsee Cricket. In Billiards, a cap tournament for a game of 300 up was played during the season, which was won by Mr. H. F. Commissariatwalla."

The Report was adopted.

The Chairman in addressing the meeting said that it gave him no little pleasure to make a few remarks at that annual gathering as it was customary for the Chairman to do it. The report showed that the last year had been eventful in many respects, and the most gratifying event was the first representative match played between Parsees and Hindus when everything went off well, and all parties were to be congratulated on the happy result. A student of Cricket politics could not help noticing that there was unrest, not only in the East but also in our little Cricket world. To his mind there was no healthy progress without some conflict—however, of one thing he felt sure, that it was the desire of the Parsee Gymkhana to work hand in hand with the leading maidan Clubs in promoting and advancing the true interests of Parsee Cricket which both had so much at heart. The question of developing on sound lines the physique of the young was enjoying the attention of many thoughtful minds all over the world, because it was fraught with far-reaching consequences, but very few people gave any attention to it in this country. In this connection Miss Benson Hart had said that Sweden had accepted the principle of Gymnastic Exercise as a religion. Children and adults must take exercise, even the criminals in gaols had their daily gymnastics. Associations for outdoor games took charge of the public play grounds and organised games which were not only uproariously funny but developed swiftness, precision and nerve. With Government aid these societies sent teachers to all the common schools. Every school child in the kingdom was taught to swim and no teacher was allowed to teach gymnastics without a certificate from the Royal Institute. The result was that in agility, poise and grace, as also in physical stamina, the young Swedes were far in advance of school children of India. The youthful generation, therefore, started with good physique which was its best asset in life. There were few doctors' bills in Sweden. In the same manner this Gymkhana could increase its scope of usefulness and do a lot of good by organizing annual athletic sports with the help of their maidan friends for Parsee youths and thus save them from physical deterioration and, what was more, bring about a perceptible diminution in their doctors' bills which were very heavy at present. He wished to say a word about their famous "Parsee Team," a name which was very dear to him as he had been closely connected with it for the last quarter of a century in various capacities. He was asked to perform later on a pleasant function of presenting gold watches to the members of the Team. Dr. Pavri and his gallant men had rendered yeomen's service to Parsee cricket and they deserved their congratulations for coming out victorious in the Triangular contests. He (the speaker) knew full well that cricket must be played for honour and honour alone as their Guru, Lord Harris, had told them in days gone by. He was glad to see there so many members of the Parsee team and thanked them all on behalf of the community for upholding the old and splendid traditions of Parsee cricket. The blue ribbon of Indian cricket was with them and let them retain it long. It was in the fitness of things that this Gymkhana should readily recognise services rendered on the field as well as off the field of men like Mr. J. M. Divecha, the energetic Honorary Secretary. A word of praise was also due to the Parsee crowd for their sporting behaviour during the Triangular Matches which created a keen interest all over the country. Just as Bombay had her triangular contests, they had for the first time been inaugurated in the home of cricket also. He was strongly of opinion there ought to be no corner in cricket. It was catholic—it had an imperial side to it. India in future need not be excluded from taking part in Triangular matches between England, Australia, and South Africa. An Indian Representative Eleven led by the Jam Saheb would not fail to render a good account of themselves on the cricket fields of England. It was his firm belief that sports were means to an end and not only possessed a social physical and disciplinary value, but also tended to break down artificial barriers and knit all races and classes into a common citizenship. He might be permitted to say that those views were also held by that great statesman, the Right Honourable John Morley, from whom he had recently received a letter and in whose opinion healthy, manly sports "were deserving of all encouragement." Before he concluded his remarks he might avail himself of the opportunity of thanking the executive of the Bombay Gymkhana for the kindness and courtesy shown to the representatives of the Parsee and Hindu Gymkhana as well as for the lavish hospitality extended to the teams during the international fixtures.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

Each Parsee who took part in the first Hindu-Parsee match last year (1907) was presented with a gold watch in commemoration of the first Parsee Victory. A subscription was raised for the same under the auspices of the Parsee Gymkhana.

FIERCE BATTLE IN MOROCCO

Severe French Losses.

Lieut-Colonel Pierron, telegraphing from Menabba on Thursday at 11 a. m., reports that his camp was attacked on that day shortly before dawn by a harka, which had concentrated at Mengoub.

This harka, which was made up of 2,000 infantry and 300 cavalry, left Mengoub on April 15 and marched all night.

A small outpost placed on a hill to the north of Menabba, which was composed of fourteen Sahariens having retreated in the face of superior forces, the enemy were able to occupy the height.

A company of the Legion, under the command of Captain Maury, then charged the position the men displaying the greatest bravery. The enemy abandoned the position, and, hard pressed by Lieut. Colonel Pierron's other troops, beat a retreat.

At 6 a.m. the camp was cleared, and fighting was carried on at a distance. The retreat of the enemy soon developed into a rout. The cavalry pursued the harka for ten kilometres, a portion of the enemy endeavouring to reach Mengoub, while the remainder fled towards the west.

Lieut.-Colonel Pierron was obliged to remove his camp to the nearest watercourse to Mongheul, owing to the great number of dead bodies of men and animals left on the field.

The losses of the harka are considerable. In the interior of the camp alone more than 125 killed were counted. Many corpses were lying outside the camp.

The enemy abandoned a flag and a large number of rifles.

The French lossess were ninteen killed (including one officer) and one hundred wounded, forty of whom were immediately able to rejoin their comrades.

BATTLES IN THE CAUCASUS.

St. Petersburg, April 17.

The commander of the Elisabethpol Brigade of the Frontier Guard Service reports that the Persian frontier districts are in a state of complete anarchy. The Government telegraphs are destroyed, and robber bands are attacking the Russian posts.

At Beliasurar in a pitched fight between Russians and a band of 500 Persians thirthy-four Persians were killed. Other bands are operating on the flank of the Baku regiments. Several villages, which have fired in the Russians, have been burnt.

Russia is sending considerable reinforcements to the frontier. An Erzerum telegram states that seven Turkish battalions have arrived at Vany and brought with them a steamer transported in sections for military use on the lake. Many inhabitants, including the Governor, have sent their families to Constantinople and Smyrna.

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Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 4th May 1908.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mt.
Turkey ...	2	4	0 p.m.	8	5
Teheran ...	3	12	42 p. m.	0	48
Suez	3	1	50 p. m.	0	18

NOTICES.

Haiti (West Indies) notifies that all offices on Land-line system are temporarily closed for International Traffic (21-1-08).

Cable Cadiz Teneriffe interrupted (23-4-08).

During interruption Cable Cadiz Teneriffe telegrams for Brazil Argentine Paraguay and Uruguay directed by that route will be forwarded via Brest Dakar without alteration of charges (23-4-08).

Cable Alexandria Larnaca interrupted (30-4-08).

Turkish route right (3-5-08.)

An urgent wire was received at Darjeeling on the 2nd instant cancelling leave for practically all the Gurkha Regiments.

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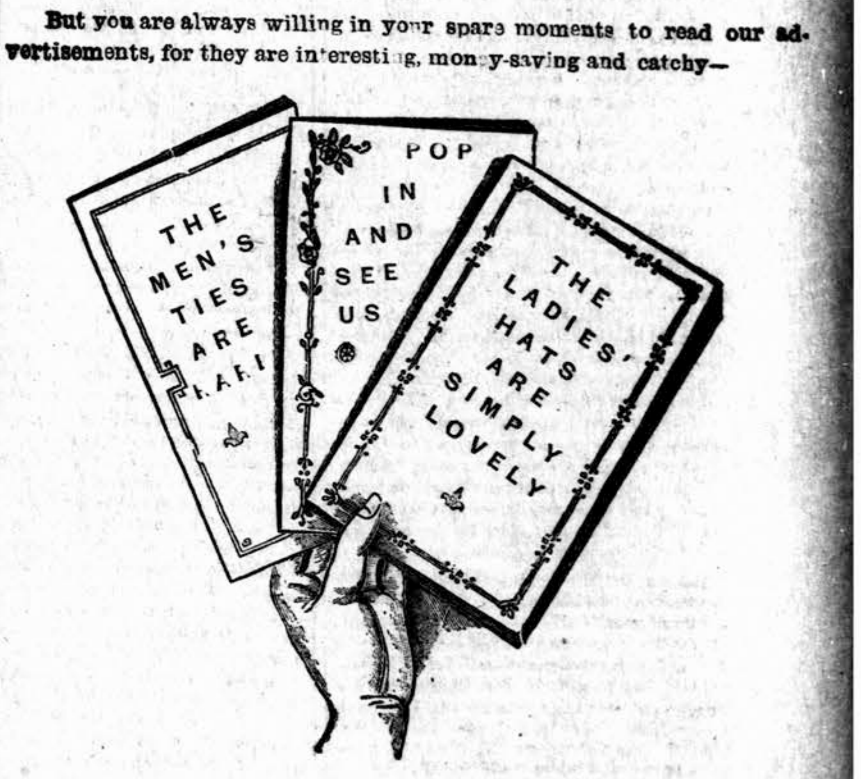
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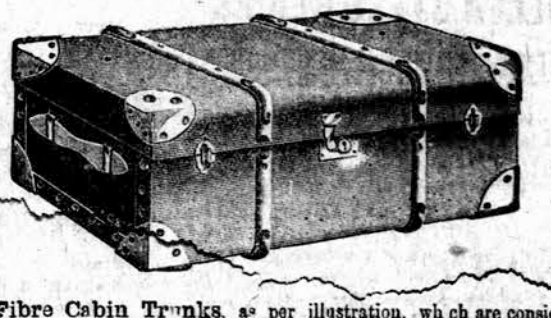

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

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*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

MONDAY, MAY 4, 1908.

THE HAJ.

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ANYONE who pays a visit to the two existing musafirkhanas in Frere Road and Pakmodia Street can hardly be surprised at the reiterated exhortations of the City's Health authorities to make some more suitable arrangements than exist at present for the housing of the Mecca pilgrims. The two musafirkhanas referred to are small and insanitary and can only accommodate jointly about 1,000 people, while allowing for constant departures from Bombay during the pilgrim season at least 3,000 people ought to be provided with accommodation. At present the buildings in Frere Road and Pakmodia Street are crowded to an almost criminal extent with persons in the last stages of decrepitude and penury; and those pilgrims who cannot find a square inch of pavement inside the building lie about the adjoining streets in various degrees of squalor and ill-health. When the pilgrims leave Bombay for the Haj, they are usually in better circumstances than when they return: for although they are to some extent looted by self-constituted shipping agents before departure, they generally leave with a certain amount of money on their persons. But the tale is very different when they again reach the shores of India. Coolies, contractors and the various minions of the Sheriff of Mecca enter into an unholy alliance to relieve the pilgrims while in Arabia of practically every pie they possess; so that, if they are lucky enough to get back to Bombay—and some of them are often left stranded at Jeddah without hope of return—all they can do is to hang about the streets of the Musalman quarter and trust to the charity of their co-religionists to give them a daily meal or a few annas wherewith to subsist until a stroke of good fortune provides them with sufficient funds to purchase a railway ticket back to their homes. We are reminded forcibly of the Vergilian picture of the lost souls wandering in distress upon the hither bank of the River of Lamentation because they have not the necessary obol to frank their voyage across the river in Charon's boat to their last home.

It may be truly said that the pathway of the Haj, like the Biblical pathway to Salvation, is beset with difficulties that chasten the spirit and afflict the soul. The trouble commences with the issue of the steamer tickets and immigrants' passes, the contract for the supply of which is reserved for a few licensed agents, who smother competition among themselves by jointly dividing the commission paid by the steamship companies, irrespective of the exertions each of them may severally have taken. It not infrequently happens, too, that tickets for two or three steamers are booked at the same time, although the order of departure of the steamers is still unknown; whence it follows that, as soon as any one of the steamers is known to be leaving before the rest, the cost of the passage by that boat is forced up higher and higher, and many a pilgrim who had booked by that steamer finds himself unable to face the competition and has perforce to relinquish his hope of departure and wait an indefinite period till the next steamer sets sail. The chief remedy for this state of things would be the earlier notification of the order of the steamers' sailings, coupled with a strong prohibition against the issue of tickets for any one steamer until all the places by the preceding steamer had been completely booked. The staff for the issue of passes and the hours of issue might also be increased with a view to stopping the ordinary system of paying a douceur for getting attended to quickly.

It is further alleged that, after successfully weathering the rocks of the office which issues the tickets and passes, the pilgrim finds himself in peril of the shoals of the Bombay Docks. There he has to undergo medical inspection, and very often waits for some hours under a hot sun until his turn comes to be examined. In the meantime he has somehow to get his personal goods on board; and this office is performed by certain appointed coolies who are supposed to take no fee. But the fact that he may not see his luggage for some time, that just possibly he may lose it altogether, and that it all depends on the cooly whether he obtains a good place on the steamer, leads the ordinary pilgrim to again put his hand into his purse and purchase the cooly's favour. This forced system of tips and the mental worry engendered in getting their personal belongings safely stowed on board might be obviated or at least minimised if the pilgrims were housed in some central rest-house and were medically inspected and passed by the doctor the day prior to the departure of the steamer. But these troubles fade into insignificance beside the extortion practised by the contractors in Arabia, who collect the arbitrary scale of pilgrim dues fixed by the Sheriff of Mecca—and added to this are the perils and discomforts of the road, which were so graphically described some years ago by an Englishman who had been converted to Islam and who utilised a very good European education towards the educidation of the problems of that Faith. He describes how the little band with whom he travelled was attacked by Bedouins, and how for two days he carried a dying co-religionist across his saddle-bow, how the people were crushed at the hill of Arafat, and how, overcome with the troubles of the road, they sang the pilgrim's chant begining "Sorrow is my mate, and suffereth me not to sleep at night," as they fared back to Jeddah across the moonlit wastes of Arabia. It is after all these trials and chances that the majority of the pilgrims, robbed of their money, reach Bombay and are either packed, hungry and emaciated, into the two small and ill-conditioned musafirkhanas at present existing, or find a temporary lodging in the sullage-soaked and refuse-strewn *galis* of the city. Many of them are suffering from disease; and such the hospital with its comparative comfort welcomes. But a far larger number are suffering only from the weakness engendered by fatigue, old age and penury, and it is they who wander up and down the lanes in search of charity, and help to augment the city's death-rate. The most crying need of Bombay at the present moment is a proper and well-arranged musafirkhana, with a free dispensary attached to it, capable of accommodating 2,000 pilgrims, who otherwise must be, as they now are, dependent upon the mercy of a few licensed agents, who hire cheap accommodation for them at very heavy rents and huddle them together in a manner subversive of their own health and of the general sanitary welfare of the city. And if, coupled with the erection of such a musafirkhana, some means can be found to alleviate the troubles connected with the issue of tickets and passes and the transfer of the pilgrims and their effects from the shore to the steamer, then indeed there will be rejoicing in the hearts of a very large body of British Indian subjects and of those who are responsible for the health of the city. Doubtless such arrangements connote much administrative difficulty and a large organization, aided by both public and private donations: but as long as the eyes of every devout Indian and Central Asian Muhammadan are turned towards the Ka'aba, and as long as the Supreme Government hold that the countless pilgrims to the tomb of the Prophet should pass through Bombay, so long will it be necessary to recognize the Haj as a disturbing factor in urban administration, and to leave no stone unturned to render the sojourn in Bombay as little obnoxious as possible both to the pilgrims and the city herself.

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CHEAP CORONETS.

SIR ANTHONY MCDONNELL, a retired Anglo-Indian Civilian, who obtained a Governmental appointment in Ireland, is now to be shelved. But the Government seems incapable of retiring its ministers without giving them that rank —Peerage—which is usually supposed to be the reward of conspicuous success. So Sir Anthony McDonnell is to be made a Peer. This is the fourth peerage which has resulted from the simple re-construction of the Government. To the Peerages conferred upon Mr. Morley and Sir Henry Fowler we can take no exception under the special circumstances, but what Mr. Edmund Robertson has done to be coroneted we are at an entire loss to understand —unless it was to open up a safe seat like Dundee for Mr. Churchill in the event of his defeat at Manchester. Let us give Mr. Robertson his due. He is a legal gentleman, who, with an obvious purpose, has studied the navy. He had a fair record at Oxford, and having arrived at middle age without particularly distinguishing himself, he was made Civil Lord of the Admiralty in the Gladstone-Rosebery Administration of nineteen months in 1892-5. In 1906, when the present Government came into power, Mr. Robertson was not forgotten, and he was made Financial Secretary to the Admiralty; and his name and methods will not soon be forgotten in the House of Commons. "The answer to the first part of the question is in the negative; and to the second in the affirmative—" this was his almost invariable reply to questioners. Mr. Robertson is the son of a Scottish schoolmaster, and has represented Dundee in Parliament for twenty-four years. Now he is to be made a Peer; as if one Lord Robertson—the ex-Lord Justice General—was not enough. Surely a knighthood, or a baronetcy, would have sufficed to reward the services of Mr. Edmund Robertson to his country. Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman was in the Ministry for a quarter of a century, and was Secretary to the Admiralty fifteen years, before he got his simple knighthood. And though he lived to be Prime Minister and Father of the House he never boasted a single hereditary title. Yet Mr. Edmund Robertson is to be made a Peer. When one remembers that the highest honours offered to some real statesmen, men who have brought a blessing upon every man, woman and child in the Empire, like Mr. Henniker-Heaton, for instance, was a K. C. M. G.,—which he scornfully refused —it does seem strange that Peerages should be given to others.

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INCOMPETENT CHAUFFEURS.

THE increasing number of motor-cars has produced a demand for drivers which cannot yet been supplied. Attendants are numerous enough, men who can clean the car itself and even the engines with more or less success. But the competent driver is still scarce. Unfortunately the Commissioner of Police must give a license to every applicant over the age of 18 years without any test of efficiency. This is not as it should be, and the regulations should be amended so as to make compulsory the passing of a test of efficiency in driving before some capable officer of the Motor Union or an instructor of the Technical Institute, while the Police should examine the applicant as to the rules of the road. Of course a driver cannot be competent until he has experience of traffic, and it is while he is learning this branch of his work that he is most dangerous. It would be an undoubted boon if, say, the neighbourhood of the Cooperage and the Hornby Vellard be reserved on certain mornings of the week for chauffeur students, and the public warned that such practice is going on. After such preliminary training the chauffeur should be given at least half a dozen trips through a main thoroughfare under the eye of his teacher before being entrusted with the machine alone. Some such precautions are becoming daily more necessary.

H. E. THE VICEROY will hold a levee at Viceregal Lodge, Simla, at 9-45 p.m. on Thursday, the 21st May.

H. H. THE NAWAB OF CAMBAY has left Bombay for Cambay.

Letters from Kabul, as late as the 25th April, contain no reference to the Amir being ill, or to there being any unusual excitement there.

IT is strongly rumoured at Mymensingh, that Government has ordered the withdrawal of a Punitive Police Force from that District.

ON Thursday last, Mr. Rhenius, Assistant Permanent Way Inspector, Tarkesswar Branch, E. I. Railway, was accidentally drowned, while bathing in a tank.

AT the instance of Mr. Justice Saroda Charan Mitter and other well known Sanskrit scholars, a meeting was held in Calcutta on the 20th instant to consider the question of the reformation of the Hindu Almanac, which at present is greatly agitating the Hindu mind.

MR. ERNEST HUGH MCDOUGALL, Professor of English and History at Elphinstone College, Bombay, since 1905, died on Saturday, 11th April, at Beaconsfield, Great Malvern, the residence of his father, the Rev. T. H. McDougall, at the age of thirty. Educated at Haileybury, and at New College, Oxford, where he graduated M.A., Mr. McDougall entered the Indian Educational Service in 1894, and in that year was appointed Professor of English Literature at Deccan College, Poona. He was a Fellow of Bombay University, the author of several educational and historical works and a valued contributor to the columns of the *Bombay Gazette*.

WE regret to announce the death, which occurred on Friday, April 3rd, at "Cairnsmuir," Bournemouth, of Mrs. Beresford, widow of the late Mr. Henry Browne Beresford, H.E.I.C.S., head of the Beresford family, aged eighty-two. The funeral took place on Tuesday, 7th April, at the beautiful Bournemouth Cemetery, the following members of her family being chief mourners:—Mr. and Mrs. G. Broadfoot Havelock, Miss Beresford, Mr. William Hugh Beresford, Rev. Elward Aden Beresford, Mr. J. Baldwyn Beresford, Mr. Beresford A. J. Havelock.

THE German Photographers Union will hold its 37th ambulatory meeting at Posen, from 24th to 28th August this year. There will be, as usual, connected with this meeting, a great Photographic Exhibition, under the patronage of Her Majesty the Empress and Queen Auguste Victoria. Among the members of the Honorary Committee are the Chief President of the Province, His Excellency Von Waldow, first president and the First Mayor of the city of Posen, Dr. Wilms, second president. The president of the Posen Photographers Union, retired city commissioner of works Herr Gruder, has undertaken the direction of the Working Committee. The exhibition, to which every one will be admitted, will find, through the courteousness of the Governor of the Province, Dr. Von Dziembowshi, a suitable accommodation in the Kaiser Friedrich Museum (Prof. Dr. Kaemmerer, Director). It will also be open to the general public, till 13th September. There seems to be every prospect that this new enterprise of the Union, which held its last year's meeting in Bremen, will prove a success. The programme, which will shortly be ready, will be forwarded gratis on application to the President of the German Photographers Union, Karl Schwier, Weimar.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

THE ANGLO-FRENCH ENTENTE CORDIALE.

The French Stage Censorships.

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(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PARIS, APRIL 18.

The visit of the French President to London has been definitely fixed for May 25th next, when M. Fallieres will be accompanied by M. Pichon, Minister for Foreign Affairs. M. Clemenceau, the Premier, will remain in Paris during the absence of the President. Everything possible is being done by the British and French Chambers of Commerce to ensure the success of the great Franco-British Exhibition at Shepherd's Bush and, generally speaking, to render the *entente cordiale* fruitful of valuable practical results in all directions. Great regret was felt here that Mr. Lloyd George, the new Chancellor of the Exchequer, was prevented by the Ministerial reconstruction from attending the annual banquet of the British Chambers of Commerce in Paris, at which he was to have been the principal foreign guest. On that occasion M. Crappi, French Minister of Commerce, made the most cordial references to the value for both nations of the entente cordiale. M. Crappi and M. Ruau, Minister of Agriculture, will represent the French Government at the opening of the Franco-British Exhibition on May 11.

ABOLITION OF FRENCH STAGE CENSORSHIP.

After long agitation and fervent appeals to the principles of moral and intellectual liberty as consecrated by the great French Revolution, the French stage some time ago cast off the yoke of the censorship. Managers could thenceforward accept and put on the stage whatever dramatic authors pleased to offer them, or write for them, however daring and unconventional the theme or its treatment might be. We were assured that the moral sense, the innate decency of the public, could be relied upon to check undue license of language or the presentment of certain crudely realistic aspects of life and manners. The result, however, of the freedom accorded to authors and managers was, as many eminent men predicted, the speedy appearance of grossest license, more particularly in the small theatres and cafes chantants in the Montmartre quarter. The scandal became so shameless and spread so rapidly as to revolt the public itself, and some ladies publicly declared their intention of boycotting those playhouses and cafes chantants where indecency was rampant. A well known writer in the "Echo de Paris" also protested against the public immorality promoters who were pandering to a vile degenerate taste. In my last week's correspondence I already spoke of the raids made by the police upon several music halls.

DISEASED MEAT SCANDAL.

A recent official enquiry into the quality of the provisions supplied under contract to the garrisons of a number of towns in France has revealed the existence of some very scandalous abuses. The Government analyst who has been examining samples of the sausages supplied to the soldiers has found them all to be manufactured in deplorable conditions. There were only vague traces of pork, the rest being a composite mixture of starch, tendons, scrapings of every kind utterly unsuitable for human food, and without nutritive value. Moreover these sausages easily decomposed under changes of temperature and then became poisonous.

Despite the opposition of the chief French military authorities the Chamber of Deputies, before adjourning, for the Easter Recess, unanimously passed the bill for the reduction of the annual training period for Reservists and Territorials, for Reservists of the first period to 23 days and of the second period to 17 days and for Territorials to 9 days.

The Democracy in France appears resolved however to reduce military expenditure to the utmost and to diminish naval expenses even further. That, whatever may be its consequences, is the policy advocated by the Socialists and by a large section of the Radicals. The moderate Republicans are not yet quite such a prey to ideologues, humanitarians and their political congeners. An instructive comment on the action of the French Chamber is furnished by the intelligence that the German garrisons of Metz and Dionville in Lorraine are about to be considerably reinforced, a new army corps being formed with headquarters at St. Avold. The garrisons of Forbach, Sarrebourg, Dieuze, Bitsch and Merhange are also to be strengthened.

The French papers are sceptical regarding the efficacy of Mr. Haldane's scheme of British military reorganisation. It is very fine on paper, they remark, but the great question is, will it produce recruits in sufficient number, which has been and is the great thing wanting in the British army. The "Temps" says that the friends of Lord Roberts make no secret that according to him the principal merit of the Haldane scheme is that it constitutes a step in advance towards obligatory and universal military service.

An important arrest has been made at Maisons Alfort just outside Paris of three dangerous men, Anarchist members of an international group which was founded in France last month and circulated a clandestine print called "Terre et Liberté." They were found in possession of 22 dynamite catridges and a Beckford fuse, which they were seeking to smuggle into Paris.

THE ROCHETTE FINANCIAL SCANDAL.

The Chamber of Indictments has confirmed the decision of the investigating Magistrate that M. Rochette should not be provisionally released. It would thus appear that the Judicial authorities indond dealing rigorously with financial scandals of this kind, and in fact the aspect of the case against M. Rochette tends to become graver. One financial organ points out that for a long time past the legal authorjties had been receiving serious complaints regarding M. Rochette's very doubtful and irregular methods of promoting the concerns which he controlled.

NO MORE ABSINTHE.

There will be weeping and wailing, even perhaps gnashing of teeth, on the Paris Boulevards, at the hour of the daily *apéritif* when Switzerland ceases to manufacture or sell absinthe, as will now shortly be the case. The National Council at Berne has decided after four days' debate, by 82 against 53 votes, contrary to the proposals of the Federal Council and the majority of the Committee to approve this demand which is due to the popular initiative of 168,000 citizens, for the complete prohibition by a Constitutional Act, of the sale and manufacture of absinthe upon Swiss territory—a very self-denying ordinance on the part of the Swiss, considering how highly prized Swiss absinthe is by the amateur of that deleterious stuff, and the consequent profit accruing to the Swiss growers of the plant and distillers of the extract.

GREEK ARMAMENTS.

Greece is apparently realising that in the coming struggle, whenever it may occur, for the spoils of the moribund Turkish Empire in the near East—and more particularly for the mastership of Macedonia, she will have small chance of asserting her claims with any effect unless prepared to fight for them. Hence the reorganisation of the Greek Army is now in progress and an important scheme for the reorganisation of the Navy also is under consideration. The Greek Government originally proposed to entrust the carrying out of this plan to Admiral Fournier of the French Navy, whose programme chiefly favoured the construction of small vessels such as scouts and submarines. But Admiral Fournier's plan did not at all commend itself either to the Greek naval officers or the Greek Opposition Deputie who insisted on the construction of large battleships and the refitting of the existing three cruisers. M. Theokotos, the Premier, declared that the Government had not yet committed itself to Admiral Fournier or any other foreign admiral, but in any case the scheme of reorganisation would only be settled by agreement with the Greek naval authorities and after approval by the Chamber.

GIBRALTAR UNFIT TO STAND A LONG SIEGE.

In these days when England's position of power in the Mediterranean is not only distasteful to the Latin nations but forms an obstacle against which German ambition greatly chafes, British subjects at home and abroad will note with surprise and dissatisfaction that according to competent opinion the result of the recent mobilisation of the garrison of Gibraltar, and the thorough testing which the defences of the fortress then underwent, has been to show that the garrison, at its present strength, would be unable to stand the strain of a long siege. Here may be seen one of the fruits of Mr. Haldane's substantial reductions in the Regular Army, and we may try to hope that the defensive force at Malta has not been similarly pared down to the point of inefficiency all in the name of "economy."

DEATH SENTENCES ON SPANISH ANARCHISTS.

Three Spanish Anarchists, Juan Rull, Hermenegildo Rull, and Marie Queralto by name have been sentenced to death for bomb-throwing in Barcelona, whereby several people were killed and wounded. Three of their accomplices were condemned respectively to 24, 17 and 14 years' imprisonment in chains, and another to four months' imprisonment in chains. Two others were acquitted.

ITALIAN SOCIALISTS AND ANARCHISTS.

The Labour Party in Italy which is strongly Republican and Socialistic in character, and not always free from some taint of Anarchism, has manifested increasing boldness for some time past owing to the weakness of the Italian Premier and the active sympathy of several members of his administration. Some time ago I had occasion to comment upon this unfortunate condition of affairs in a monarchical State and since then the evil has been steadily increasing, reaching a culmination in a serious and fatal riot which occurred in Rome on April 2. This disturbance was due to the fact that the funeral of a builder's labourer whose death was due to pure accident was made the occasion for an elaborate demonstration and a wantonly provoked conflict, in which the troops after patiently enduring being pelted at close quarters by showers of bricks, stones, etc. from the mob and suffering many of them from severe hurts, at last fired in self defence with the result of killing four and wounding twenty of the rioters. Then the mob which contained a number of anarchists and other lawless characters dispersed,—but their leaders in the Chamber of Labour immediately ordered a general strike as a sign of mourning for the men who had been killed in the rioting,—an indication of the complaisance displayed by the municipal authorities on many occasions towards turbulent lawbreakers in Rome, Milan and other parts of Italy is afforded by the fact that the Syndic (Mayor) of Rome not only ordered the flag in the Capital to be lowered to half-mast in mourning for the victims of the conflict, but otherwise openly showed that his sympathies were with the opponents of law and order.

The Chamber of Labour then endeavoured to foment further disturbances under the guise of mutinies of protest, but the individual Labour leagues this time failed to respond to the invitation. The general strike which lasted two days caused great inconvenience and loss not only to the inhabitants of Rome of every class, but to the working men themselves; but there was no person official or private to make a stand or protest against the Labour League tyranny. Craven submission to King Mob was the general note. A week or so after the disturbances the Socialists thought fit to disavow any share in the riot of April 2. One Socialist lecturer, however, dwelt upon the inexpediency of refraining from small revolts "in order to prepare for the great revolution."

Some Genoa and Milan anarchists proposed to hold a meeting at Rapollo but had to be rescued by the police force from the hands of the working population who would otherwise have torn them to pieces. Fortunately the Italian working class are not yet to any appreciable extent imbued with Anarchist ideas, although a spirit of unrest and a tendency to revolt against lawful authority are rife among them.

MURDER OF THE GOVERNOR OF GALICIA.

Count Potocki Governor of Galicia (Austrian Poland) met his death at the hands of an assassin, a Ruthene student Sziczinski by name, while giving general audience at Lemberg on April 12.

The Count was mortally wounded by three revolver shots and expired very shortly afterwards. The assassin was arrested while trying to make his escape. His crime was an act of revenge for Count Potocki's alleged oppressive policy towards the Ruthenes, who have recently endeavoured to acquire at Lemberg University a position of equality with that of the Poles. The Ruthenes or Little Russians, inhabiting Galicia, number about 3,000,000 and have long been struggling against the political and social preponderance of the Poles, and in this they have received some encouragement from outside and notably from Germany. Their differences with the Poles have also been aggravated by the propaganda of Ruthene nationalist leaders with the result that a fanatical revolutionary Ruthene party now exists. Count Potocki did his utmost to conciliate them but the Ruthenes bore various grudges against him, more imaginary than real, which they cherished in the resentful, vindictive spirit peculiar to their race. The assassin himself glories in his crime, being quite possessed by a spirit of fanatical hatred against the Poles from whom the Ruthenes demand separation. It is the case of the Hungarians and the Croats over again. There is a disintegrating movement among these nationalities once so firmly held under the sway of some Great Power. It is a question whether this tendency will become accentuated or whether Russia, Austria, or Germany will be strong enough to repress the autonomous aspirations of these ambitious races.

G. D. WILLIAMS.

MR. J. M. FRAMJI PATEL at Saturday's meeting of the Parsee Gymkhana, pleaded for Indian participation in the Triangular Cricket contest between England, Australia and South Africa. The question had, he said, an Imperial side to it, and in the future India need not be excluded from taking part in the English international matches, because an Indian representative eleven led by the Jam Sahib Ranjitsinhji would not fail to render a good account of themselves on the cricket fields of England. Sports possessed not only a social, physical and disciplinary value but also tended to break down artificial barriers and knit all races and classes into a common citizenship, which views were also held by Mr. John Morley, who in a letter to Mr. Patel had expressed an opinion that healthy, manly sports were deserving of all encouragement.

POLITICS IN ENGLAND.

THE DUNDEE ELECTION.

Many Candidates.

MR. CHURCHILL LESS CONFIDENT.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 1.

Mr. Winston Churchill arrived at Dundee to-day and had a magnificent reception from the cheering crowds in the streets.

In a speech he made he urged the electors to strike a smashing blow for the forces of freedom.

LONDON, MAY 2.

Mr. Winston Churchill, speaking at Dundee, said he did not make any promises at anchester with reference to Education or Home Rule that he was not authorised to make by those with whom he acted.

The candidates opposing Mr. Winston Churchill in Dundee are Mr. Baxter (Conservative), a jute spinner: Mr. Stuart (Labour), a postman; and Mr. Scrymgeour, a liquor prohibitionist.

Mr. Churchill, speaking last evening, anticipated a fierce hot contest. They would be blind, he said, to shut their eyes to the fact that the current was beginning to run against them.

LONDON, MAY 3.

Polling in Dundee will probably take place on May 9th.

Mr. Churchill in a speech last evening said he did not anticipate a General Election for two years, but the unexpected might happen.

FIGHTING IN MOROCCO.

Attack on General d'Amade.

LONDON, MAY 2.

A sharp encounter took place in Morocco on April 29th, Mulai Hafid's troops attacking the French, who had thirty wounded.

It is significant that the attack occurred where General d'Amade is operating.

GERMAN SHIPPING SUBSIDY.

Favourable Vote in the Reichstag.

LONDON, MAY 2.

The Budget Committee of the Reichstag has passed, by 14 votes against 13, the extra subsidy to the North German Lloyd for a service to Australia, New Guinea and Japan.

RUSSO-SWEDISH ROYAL MARRIAGE.

Cementing a Treaty.

LONDON, MAY 2.

The King of Sweden has arrived in St. Petersburg to attend the marriage of his son, Prince William, to the Grand Duchess Marie Pavlovna.

At a banquet at Tsarskoeselo, the Tsar, toasting King Gustaf, pointed out that the marriage coincided with Russia and Sweden joining hands in a treaty for the maintenance of the equilibrium and peace of Europe.

THE NEW YORK-PARIS MOTOR RACE.

Arrivals at Tokio.

LONDON, MAY 2.

The French and Italian cars in the New York-Paris Motor Race have arrived at Tokio from Seattle.

The American car, though it reached the Pacific coast first, was behindhand through missing the connection to Japan.

THE OPIUM TRAFFIC.

Pious Opinions at Hongkong.

LONDON, MAY 2.

The Chinese Minister attended the annual meeting of the Society for the Suppression of the Opium Traffic.

Sir Matthew Dodsworth, presiding, warmly welcomed the Minister, and congratulated the Chinese Government on its courageous effort to check the opium habit.

A resolution was adopted expressing admiration for the energy with which the Chinese Government and people are seeking to suppress the consumption of opium.

Mr. Robert Laidlaw, M.P., moved a resolution of regret that nothing had been done to suppress the trade in Hongkong and also in the Straits and Malaysia beyond an enquiry.

The resolution was adopted.

MR. SCOTT-MONCRIEFF.

Assassinated at Messalamie.

LONDON, MAY 3.

A telegram from Cairo states that it is reported that Mr. Scott-Moncrieff, Deputy Inspector of the Blue Nile Province, has been assassinated near Messalamie.

The Governor with a force has started for the scene.

THE JAPANESE NAVAL DISASTER.

British Sympathy.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 1.

The official account regarding the loss of the "Matsushima" states that 23 officers, 33 cadets, and 151 men were drowned.

The Japanese Embassy in London has received many messages of sympathy over the loss of the "Matsushima."

UNREST IN SIAM.

French Occupation Resented.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The Europeans at Battambang have taken refuge in the Bank of Indo-China.

One hundred and fifty troops have left Prompemb for Battambang.

The armed bands northward of Sisophon have suffered heavily in the conflicts with the French, who so far have had no casualties.

UNREST IN YUNNAN.

Europeans' Safe.

LONDON, MAY 2.

A telegram from Saigon states that the Reformers in Yunnan have seized Kokoen, in Chinese territory.

A portion of the garrison joined them and the Mandarin commanding was executed.

Europeans are apparently safe.

NIGERIAN LOAN.

Railway Extension Needed.

LONDON, MAY 1.

The Nigerian loan of three millions sterling has been issued. It is mainly for completing railway connection from Lagos to Kano.

THE TERRITORIAL ARMY.

Small Percentage Raised.

LONDON, MAY 2.

Mr. Haldane, speaking, at Leicester, said that recruiting for the Territorial Army was proceeding most satisfactorily: at least thirty per cent. of the force was already in existence.

INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF.

Sympathy at Home.

LONDON, MAY 2.

The papers publish prominently an appeal on behalf of the Indian Famine Relief Fund.

The Indian Famine Fund in England is under the patronage of King Edward.

Subscriptions may be received by the Bank of England, the Chartered Bank, Kings, and Grindlays.

SIR HENRY FOWLER'S TITLE.

LONDON, MAY 2.

Sir Henry Fowler, who was raised to the Peerage, takes the title of Viscount Wolverhamptom.

DIPLOMATIC APPOINTMENT.

Russia's Ambassador at Tokio.

LONDON, MAY 2.

It is announced at St. Petersburg that Senator Malevitch has been appointed Russian Ambassador in Japan.

LOCK-OUT ON THE CLYDE.

Beginning of the Great Struggle.

LONDON, MAY 2.

Mr. Churchill has failed to settle the Shipbuilding dispute. The locked-out begins to-day.

Fifteen thousand shipwrights have been locked-out on the Clyde and other centres.

Eighty thousand men will be ultimately affected.

THE TWO THOUSAND GUINEAS.

Probable Starters.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON. MAY 1.

The following are the probable starters for the 2,000 Guineas:—

Perier, Sir Archibald, Prospector, Mercutio, Bembo, Ednam, Premier, Rambling Rector, Lauderdale, Cinderella, St. Orodoux, Royal Realm, White Eagle, and Vamose.

Race run 6th May. Distance one mile.

THE 1,000 GUINEAS.

Pearllock, Araminta, Lesbia, Rhodora, Bracelet, Ardentriv, French Patridge, Miranda, and Popinjoy.

News has been received, by cable, in Calcutta, of the death of Mr. John Mackinnon, senior partner of Messrs. McNeil and Co., Calcutta. Mr. Mackinnon died at his residence, 8 Hyde Park Mansions, London, W., on the 1st instant.

FATAL TRAM DISASTER.

Car Falls Over a Bank.

MANY KILLED AND INJURED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, MAY 2.

Seven persons have been killed and eight injured by a runaway electric car on a gradient at Bournemouth, falling twenty feet down a wooded bank.

Some of the passengers were found hanging to trees by their clothes, to which they owed their escape.

THE KING'S MOVEMENTS.

Return to London.

LONDON, MAY 2.

Their Majesties the King and Queen of England have left Christiana for London.

Their Majesties had the heartiest farewell from the inhabitants.

DISASTROUS FIRE.

Three Lakhs Damages.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, MAY 2.

A disastrous fire broke out last night in the rice mill of Messrs The Arracan Company, causing damages to the extent of nearly Rs. 3,00,000.

This outbreak took place alongside a godown stored with kerosine oil belonging to the Standard Oil Company, of New York, and in close proximity to the Burma Oil Company's premises.

The Municipal Fire Brigade turned out two steamers, and the Royal Engineers and a detachment of the Royal Garrison Artillery stationed at Monkey Point Fort, doubled on to the scene, with their manual engine, and rendered yeoman service. The water boats of the Port Trust and The Arracan Company's Launches proved valuable auxiliaries, and by the aid of these combined agencies the kerosine oil godowns standing on the river's edge, and only separated from the burning mill by a narrow tidal creek, were saved to the great relief of all those battling with the flames.

About 180,000 bags of paddy were burnt and damaged by the fire and water; all the milling plant was destroyed, but the engines and boiler were saved.

The fire originated [illegible] the engine-house [illegible] present unknown. [illegible] Thirteen railway [illegible] close proximity to [illegible] over an hour.

NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAY.

Serious Accident Averted.

LAHORE, MAY 2.

An accident occurred on the North-Western Railway on Tuesday last, 3 miles from Nowshera, which completely closed the line for upwards of 6 hours.

Several troop and passenger trains on their way up to Peshawar were delayed, as also two down trains.

The cause of the accident was the snapping of an axle on one of the trains conveying troops to join the Mohmand Field Force. The damaged carriage contained about 70 sepoys. The two front wheels left the metals and ran along the ground, the vehicle being prevented from falling off a steep embankment, only by the couplings which fortunately stood the strain. In this perilous way the train travelled two miles and crossed several culverts before it was possible to attract the attention of the guard or driver. There was no means of communicating with either, until at a bend in the line they were able to hear the shouts of the passengers. The front part of the train was conveyed to Nowshera, and a break-down gang, with a crane, was sent out immediately and succeeded in raising and moving the damaged bogey carriage after about five hours' work. The permanent-way was considerably damaged, the wheel of the carriage having cut deep into every sleeper it crossed. The accident occurred at 4 p.m., and the line remained absolutely closed until nearly 10-30 p.m. The delay was rather serious, since there is so much military traffic that ordinary goods trains are not being run at all.

ULSOOR MURDER SEQUEL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BANGALORE, MAY 2.

To-day the Sessions Judge acquitted the three police officers who, on Thursday last, the Assessors found not-guilty of alleged complicity, neglect and screening of the offenders in the murder cases.

To-day the British Resident rejected the appeals of the three convicted murderers, Bapu, Sundararaj and Nulletsambi, in the Cavalry road murder case, holding that the extreme penalty of the law was the only proper sentence.

Two years of patient excavation by M. Clermont Ganneau on Elephantine Island, situated in the middle of the Nile at Assouan, have brought a rich and unhoped for reward in the finding of a portion of a facsimile of the famous Rosetta stone, which, discovered in 1739 at Rosetta, is now preserved in the British Museum. The Rosetta stone contains inscriptions in three different languages, hierarchic and cursive Egyptian and uncial Greek. It is the basis of the whole method of deciphering the ancient Egyptian inscriptions and hieroglyphics. The stone now found at Assouan is a third of the whole block, and it is hoped that the remaining portion will soon be discovered.

MOHMAND EXPEDITION.

TRIBES ACTIVE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MAY 2.

The "Pioneer's" special correspondent reports as follows.

Shabkadr is roughly nineteen miles from Peshawar. The road is extremely good for the first ten miles, then it is dusty and rough. Three bridges of boats lead across the rivers Shahlum, Nagomar and Adezai, all flowing strong to a breadth of about seventy-five yards.

In the Fort there is one central tower, where a heliograph station is established. The Fort's circumference is too small for the troops, except detachments of the Seaforths and 34th Pioneers performing guard duties. Generals Willcocks and Anderson, with their staffs, occupy the bungalow within the Fort. The heat is not oppressive.

The losses of the Mohmands, in the action of the 24th April, were two hundred killed and three hundred wounded. Sniping is desultory at night.

The Mohmands are now seen, from the Fort, erecting sangars at the entrance of the Gandab Valley.

Later news from Shankargarh, dated 1st May, states that the mullahs are reported to be still active. Orders were issued some time ago, to the various Mohmand and neighbouring tribes who took part in the fight of the 24th April, to send in jirgas, the date assigned for the meeting being about the 4th May.

In the replies received from certain tribes, the language used is more diplomatic than satisfactory. The Baezai Tribe, to the extreme west of the Mohmand country, sent a refusal, and say that the British acted with treachery, by attacking on the 24th April, and until they feel certain that the object in summoning them is not to further our ends, they cannot come with other jirgas. Kamali and Kilimgai evidently do not wish to bind themselves by any assurance. Gandab, Tulimzai and Burhan Khels have also replied and express their readiness to come. A reply has also been received from a non-Mohmand tribe, the Embasur Usman Khel, who say they will follow the Mohmands.

The two Brigades at Shabkadr and Junglibhurj are now complete in all details and ready to move forward at once.

ALLAHABAD, MAY 3.

Lieutenant-Colonel Roos Keppel, with several British officers and about 900 men of the Khyber Rifles, is now threatened at Landi Kotal by Saffi Mullah with several thousand Afghans. With the present garrison Kotal is probably safe against such a force. Many Afghans were found among the slain here on April 24th. Now an Afghan force is marching on Khyber with the open approval of Sirdar Nasrulla Khan, the Amir's half brother, the *de facto* Ruler of Eastern Afghanistan. There is no confirmation about the Amir. Nasrullah probably wishes to embroil Habibullah with the British, and with the Mullahs he pulls the strings of the policy of unrest, which is probably traced in the attempt to allign the Kabul River Railway.

The 3rd Reserve Brigade is being moved to Jamrud. Generals Willcocks and Barrett left Shabkadr. The whole face of action is changed, as the "lashkars" finding the old entry into Peshawar Valley blocked, and convinced that further action on the Shabkadr line is hopeless, have determined on attack from another quarter, directed against Landi Kotal. A large gathering of tribesmen was seen advancing on the Peshawar side of Landi Khana on May 1st. There being only 600 men in Kotal, the 1st Brigade has immediately been ordered to start for Ali Musjid, and the next day the 21st Punjabis, 22nd Punjabis and the 48th Pathans marched from Peshawar with two batteries and one squadron of the 19th Lancers is expected to start from Ali Musjid the same night. The 80th Field Battery has been despatched to the Jamrud fort. The Seaforth Highlanders, the Guides and the guns of the 2nd Brigade hurrying in on fort Peshawar from Shabkadr are to start immediately for Ali Musjid. The "lashkars" before Kotal are probably Ningraharis.

SIMLA, MAY 2.

The following news has been issued:—

The "lashkar" from Ningrahar has assumed a more threatening attitude. All necessary military precautions have been taken in the Peshawar Division.

The summons sent to the Mohmands, to attend a jirga at Shabkadr on the 4th May, has met with various replies. The Baezai have refused to come; others have sent evasive replies and some have promised to attend.

It is reported that the mullas are renewing their activity among the Mohmands.

All remains quiet in Dir and Swat, the Khan of the former place is still maintaining his friendly "lashkar" at the Panjkora bridge. The 19th and 29th Punjabis, the 15th Sikhs and the No. 3 Mountain Battery have been ordered to Peshawar.

A meeting of H. E. the Viceroy's Executive Council was held at Simla to-day, and it is understood that a 4th Brigade is to be mobilised, in view of the situation on the frontier. Details will be made available later, meanwhile there appears to be no very marked change, except that the "lashkar" to the west of Landi Kotal shows no signs of breaking up.

SIMLA, MAY 3.

Upon Landi Kotal firing was going on all last night by the Ningrahar "lashkar," but no difficulty is being experienced by Colonel Roos Keppel in beating it off. The 3rd Brigade under General Ramsay moved out from Peshawar yesterday to Jamru as a precautionary measure.

LATER.

An Afghan "laskhar," the strength of which was variously estimated at from 13,000 to 20,000 men, crossed from the Afghan side of the border on Friday night in two parties, the larger and better armed half going towards Landi Kotal, whilst the other, under the Sufi Sahib in person, went to the upper portion of the Bazar Valley. During Saturday the enemy was plainly seen some three miles to the west of Landi Kotal Fort. On Saturday night the enemy concentrated their main attack on the Michni-Kandas block-house held by a detachment of the Khyber Rifles, which they made repeated and determined efforts to take. Heavy fire continued there until eight o'clock this morning. The enemy failed in their attempt, the garrison under Subedar Har Khan inflicting some loss on them. At 10 o'clock last night the enemy opened fire on Landi Kotal Fort, and this was continued from all sides, at intervals throughout the night. The Afghans also made repeated efforts to capture and burn the caravanserai, but a heavy fire from our block-houses defeated this attempt also. They have now withdrawn to the hills around Khargali to the south of the Landi Kotal-Landi Khana Road. The Loargai Shinwaris occupying the villages around Landi Kotal were also attacked during the night by the enemy, but repelled all the efforts of the latter. In the meanwhile the Zakka Khel elders have come to offer their services to Colonel Roos Keppel and report that so far no Afridis have come to join the Sufi Sahib. In consequence of the threatening state of affairs on the Khyber side, urgent orders were sent to General Willcocks late on Friday night. Shortly after mid-day on Saturday the Reserve Brigade, under General Ramsay, marched out of Peshawar and was joined at nightfall by Sir James Willcocks at Jamrud. This morning the whole Brigade pushed on to Landi Kotal, together with eight guns and a squadron of cavalry. General Willcocks reached Landi Kotal with the cavalry at 2 p.m., the infantry brigade an hour later. A few of the enemy were showing on the hills west of Landi Kotal, and a few shots were fired. General Barrett with another Brigade is timed to reach Ali Musjid this evening. On the Mohmand border everything is reported quiet.

JAMRUD, MAY 2.

The Jamrud "lashkar" is still in front of Landi Kotal, and another is reported to be moving into the Bazar Valley, *via* the Sicote Pass. A small column has moved from Ali Masjid, and the brigade of all arms, at Jamrud, under General Ramsay, probably moves to Landi Kotal to-morrow, a sufficient force being left at Ali Masjid to prevent any hostile movement from the Bazar Valley. Three battalions and two batteries are now coming from Nowshera.

LAHORE, MAY 2.

The West Yorks Regiment is mobilising. Officers on leave in the hills of the regiments at some frontier stations are ordered to rejoin immediately, and officers and men of all regiments are ordered to report.

BROACH COTTON.

Sale at Dharwar.

The Broach cotton grown in and around the Dharwar Government Farm was sold by auction at Dharwar on April 23rd. Broach cotton has not hitherto been grown in the Dharwar District; and the cultivators had been unable to get a fair offer from local dealers for their cotton. The auction was held in order to obviate this difficulty. Agents from Dharwar, Hubli and Gadag representating many local Bombay and Ahmedabad firms attended; and good bidding resulted.

It was decided to auction separately the cotton grown on the Government Farm, as it was obviously superior to that brought in by the cultivators. The figures obtained were as follows:—

Broach cotton grown on Government Farm—Rs 186 per naga. (1,344 lbs).

Broach cotton grown by cultivators—Rs. 156 per naga.

These prices are at least equal to Bombay prices of the same date for Broach cotton grown in Gujarat.

On the same date the local Kumpta cotton was selling at Rs. 115 per naga. Thus it will be seen that the prices obtained give the grower of Broach cotton a clear advantage of Rs. 40 per naga over the grower of Kumpta cotton, while the Government Farm got an advantage of Rs. 70 per naga. Even [illegible]ming that the yield per acre is the sam[illegible]h case, this shows a large profit in favour of Broach cotton; but in point of fact the figures obtained from the Dharwar Farm show that Broach cotton yields at least 200 lbs. more seed-cotton per acre than Kumpta cotton. A naga of Kumpta seed-cotton as ordinarily grown represents the produce of about 4 acres; and a naga of Broach cotton represents the produce of about $2\frac{1}{2}$ acres; which gives the following figures:—

			Value per acre.
Broach cotton grown on Government farm.	Rs. 74	(deduct Rs. 3. extra cost of cultivation).	Rs. 71.
Kumpta cotton grown on Government farm.	Rs. 38	Do.	Rs. 38
Broach cotton grown by cultivators.	Rs. 62	Do.	Rs. 59
Kumpta cotton grown by cultivators.	Rs. 29	Do.	Rs. 29

It will thus be seen that the gross profits per acre of Broach cotton are about double those of Kumpta cotton. Broach cotton requires a longer period of growth, which makes the cost of cultivation slightly higher, and Rs. 3 per acre has been deducted from the value of Broach cotton so as to facilitate a comparison of profits.

The higher price obtained for the cotton grown on the Government Farm was due to cleaner picking and to a higher percentage of lint which resulted from better cultivation.

The amount sold by auction was 54 nagas. 20,000 lbs. of selected Navsari seed are being distributed to the cultivators round Dharwar this year, and it is hoped that 10 times as much Broach cotton will be available for sale in Dharwar next year when the Agricultural Department propose to have it graded and auctioned.

Broach cotton can probably be grown profitably over considerable areas in the Dharwar and Belgaum Districts where there is both early and late rainfall; and there should be a considerable future for it in this tract.

The assistance rendered by the Cotton trade to the Agricultural Department had much to do with the success of the auction.

NOTES FROM THE PERSIAN GULF.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BUSHIRE, APRIL 18.

The Abu Musa incident, concerning which such extravagant and incorrect reports have appeared in European journals, has now been brought to a definite conclusion by the fact of the steamer "Louise," under charter of the Hamburg-America Line, proceeding and lifting from the island of Abu Musa, the oxide of iron which had been previously mined under contract with Messrs. Robert Wankhaus and Co.

Scorching winds which usually set in at this time of the year have been blowing for the last six days. Harvesting in the lowlands along the coast will therefore begin in a fortnight. Prospects, however, are very poor; indeed, owing to late rainfall, cultivation was naturally on a limited scale, and the early holding off of rain led to the failure of crops. To the southward of Bushire the produce may be said to be *nil*, but towards the east and north matters are somewhat brighter; in any case, however, the yield will not be enough for local consumption till the next season. High if not famine prices for grain are sure to rule, perhaps necessitating import from India or Turkish Arabia.

Matters in the highland and in the interior are said to be more satisfactory.

Mr. Krumeptre, the Bushire manager of the firm of Robert Wankhaus, and agent of the Hamburg-Amerika line, has been recently appointed as Vice-Consul for Norway. The elevation of a merchant to a, so to say, Bushire Peerage is calculated to impress on the minds of the natives the superior social position of the agent of the German steamers over those representing English liners. To neutralise such impression it is reported in the café, that the British India line intend applying for the consulship of Japan, Stricks line for that of Portugal and Spain, Bucknels for Italy, West-Hartlepool for Greece, and the Bombay Persia for Afghanistan and Korea. How far this report may be true or whether they will be successfull in obtaining the coveted posts or of raising themselves to an equal social status to their German rival time will show.

Mr. Barnham, C.M.G., lately H. M. Consul-General at Ispahan, has arrived here *en route* to India to join his new appointment at Sanyna. He is, I believe, leaving by the outgoing mail for Bombay. He has been succeeded by Mr. Graham, H. M's Consul of Shiraz, and whose post in turn has been taken up *pro tem* by Mr. Bell of the Indian political service.

I hear His Imperial Highness Prince Zille Sultan has at last set out from Ispahan for Shiraz and is travelling slowly by stages. He will probably arrive at Shiraz in eight or ten days. Most of the persons implicated in the recent acts of lawlessness, murder, and brigandage, etc., are already in hiding, and the rest, if they recognise the fact that discretion is the better part of valour, will take to flight before the Zille arrives at Shiraz.

RETIRMENT OF MR. FITZ-GERALD.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, MAY 3.

It is understood that Mr. P. S. V. Fitz-Gerald, C.S.I., Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, who retires from the service, leaves here about the middle of this month. He goes direct to Wiesbaden, Germany, to consult the famous occulist, Dr. Pagensteeber.

In such high estimation is Mr. FitzGerald held, in Kathiawar, that almost all the most important Chiefs in the province, and a number of gentlemen, are expected here to bid him good-bye.

On the 9th instant an evening party takes place in honour of Mr. and Mrs. FitzGerald.

The "Kathiawar News" is pleased to announce that Mr. Claude Hamilton Archer Hill, C.I.E., Resident in Mewar, has been appointed to succeed Mr. J. S. V. Fitzgerald, C.I.E., as Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar. The appointment, says the journal, will be well received by the Kathiawar States and its announcement will remove some apprehensions that were being felt in various quarters when it was known that Mr. Morrison had refused the appointment.

TELEGRAPH COMMISSION PROGRAMME.

Desirability of Including Agra.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

AGRA, MAY 2.

At a representative Committee meeting of the Telegraph Association, held last night in the Telegraph Club rooms, it was unanimously resolved that, in the event of the Telegraph Commission omitting Agra, the Director-General be approached to induce the Commission to include Agra in its tour programme, or, if this is not feasible, to allow a local representative, Mr. W. Glassup, to meet the Commission at any convenient station.

Several speakers testified to the importance of Agra as a large transmitting centre, with its extremes of climatic conditions.

The daily risk to health and life, which the present system involves, and other grave disadvantages were discussed. One case of heat stroke was reported and attributed to the new duties.

The men are also said to be falling off in sports, in which they hitherto excelled. The Telegraph "A" Team, who last year carried off the Athletic Association Hockey C[illegible] fourteen teams competed, lost thi[illegible] the Jhansi Railway Institute [illegible]

All the operators here a[illegible] reposing their trust in the [illegible] their vital interests, an[illegible] ment will, this time, [illegible] settle all old and new [illegible]

ANARCHISM IN INDIA.

RECENT BOMB OUTRAGE.

Harrowing Details.

22 ANARCHISTS ARRESTED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 2.

There is no doubt now that the bomb was intended for Mr. Kingsford, Mr. Kennedy's carriage having been mistaken for his, which is similar in build and appearance, and which followed Mr. Kennedy's carriage from the Club.

The police had received intimation that a young man had left Calcutta with designs on Mr. Kingsford's life. The town had been thoroughly searched for the suspicious characters, and precautions had been taken to picket a guard in plain clothes as constables. These men say that they saw two youths prowling about under the trees near Mr. Kingsford's gate, at 7 p. m., but they evaded them.

The explosion was heard three miles from the place where it occurred.

The Calcutta Police this morning made a big capture, in a Kaviraj shop in Harrison Road, of bombs, revolvers and ammunition, besides an apparatus for the manufacture of bombs. A similar capture was also made in a shop in Manicktola, in the suburbs.

Great indignation is expressed here at the Mozufferpore outrage. Several young Bengalis have been arrested in the Manicktola shop; they are said to be the sons of respectable Babus.

CALCUTTA, MAY 3.

A telegram from Mozufferpore, dated the 2nd May, states that Mrs. Kennedy succumbed there to her injuries on Friday night and Miss Kennedy was buried the same evening.

A correspondent asserts that Miss Kennedy was "blown to pieces and died almost instantaneously"; her funeral last evening was attended by the whole of the gentry of the station. Mr. Kennedy, who was at Purulia, returned to Mozufferpore this morning.

The back of the carriage was blown almost to pieces, but strange to relate, the syce, who was sitting behind, escaped with but few slight wounds. Miss Kennedy fell backwads, as the bomb exploded, and her body, in which there was but a spark of life, was hanging partly from the shattered rear portion of the vehicle, her hair trailing in the dust as the wrecked carriage was dragged by the frightened horse down the road, until it was brought to a standstil at the turning. The explosion had set fire to the ladies' clothing and the upholstery of the carriage. The coachman received some burns, otherwise he was uninjured.

Wiring later in the evening, he says that the shattered carriage now stands in the Judge's compound, a sad witness to the terrible nature of the crime. Nothing but the ribs of splintered woodwork is left of the rear portion, and the upholstered seats, torn and rent and charred by the explosion, are still moist with the blood of the victims. In the roadway, before the Judge's house, however, wooden splinters and shreds of straw from a lady's hat are the only indications of the scene so recently enacted.

Mr. Kingsford, whose health has completely broken down, as the result of the calamity, left this morning, with his family, for Mussoorie.

CONFESSION OF THE CULPRIT.

A Bengali, named Khudiram Bose, who was arrested at the Waini station, has confessed to the crime, saying he was impelled thereto by writings in the vernacular press and ovations of the extremists. He had with him a 5-chambered revolver fully loaded.

In his confession before the Magistrate, Khudiram Bose said that he and another Bengali, Dhinesh Chandra Roy, left Calcutta, about five days ago, with the object of killing Mr. Kingsford, and that they had in their possession three revolvers and one bomb.

They awaited their opportunity, and Khudiram threw the bomb into a carriage, which he beli[illegible]d was Mr. [illegible]ngsford's. He did not [illegible] he had made a mistake until he was [illegible] so by the constables who arrested him.

Khudiram Bose is a short, weakly looking man; but not without some gleam of intelligence in his face. He is about 19 years of age and speaks a little English. Two revolvers were found in his possession and Rs. 30 in notes and cash, 37 rounds of ammunition, an Indian railway map and cuttings from a local time-table. A tin can was found yesterday, near the Football posts on the Maidan, and the prisoner recognised this as the utensil in which the bomb was carried to the scene of the outrage.

It is stated that Khudiram Bose has informed one of the gaolers that he is the instrument of a secret organisation in Calcutta, numbering several hundreds, with a sort of Nihilist propaganda, having assassination as one of its aims.

The *Empire* says: Of the eight dens raided at dawn this morning the chief were at 134, Harrison Road, a garden house in Manicktolla, a house in Scott's Lane, the "Navasakti" Newspaper Office and a house in Bagh Bazaar. The most important raid was that at 134 Harrison Road; the shop was labelled a Pharmacy, and had been open as such, for two months; but this was merely a blind. There were a few phials only of medicine on the shelves; in the inner room, the police found a well equipped bomb factory, with dry batteries, bottles of picric, acid, stocks, gunpowder, dynamite cartridges and detonators, iron casing for shells, moulds, thermometers, test tubes, glass bulbs—in fact, all infernal paraphernalia. In some such dens, carefully packed and stowed on the floor and on low shelves, were completed bombs and dynamite cartridges made by John Noble of Glasgow and several dozen rounds of ammunition, Express, Martini, Henri and revolver. A dagger was also discovered.

Six lage bombs were found ready for use, and a number of small bombshells. The large bombs were of the usual pattern and about the size of a man's fist, with spiked projections.

In the smaller bombs, the manufacturers have used even brass knobs off bed-steads, and brass door knobs as shells; and in some cases, cylinders out of water-closet cisterns have been employed. These smaller machines are percussion bombs, and, after being charged, they had been cautiously plugged.

Most of the larger machines were made for explosion by a fuse, and hundreds of yards of ordinary fuse and coils of copper wire for electric fusion were captured.

No fewer than six steel trunks were required to carry off the booty, and these were laden with bottles of picric acid, bombs, tools and correspondence; disguises were also discovered, as well as silent cloth shoes.

MANY MEN ARRESTED.

The five men who were arrested at the Harrison Road are: Norendro, the owner of the shop; Dharami Das Gupta, Ashoke Chunder Nandy, Bijoy Nath Sen Gupta and Moti Lall Bose. One of these pleaded he was merely lodging at the house, and was a traveller, belonging to Chitpur. He said he was going to leave on Saturday night; he professed ignorance of the use of the machines

In another of the raids, the police captured 17 men, and in each of the eight raids, bombs and acids were taken possession of.

Among those arrested, is Arabindo Ghose "of Navasakti," and formerly of the "Yugantar."

Among the papers seized are some full and precise plans of Indian railways. Another peculiar find were lists of Indian students in colleges, some on white and some on brown paper, carefully drawn up in classes to which they belong. The inference drawn from those lists is, that one set of names, either on white or brown slips, are those of volunteers who are looked upon as likely supporters of Anarchists.

In all, there are 30 prisoners, who were formally remanded by the Commissioner of Police this morning. They will all be charged, in the first instance, with murder and abetment, the murder affair being in the nature of a conspiracy; but specific individual charges will not be formulated for some time, as inquiries and investigation of the contents of the bombs will occupy a considerable time.

A private wire from Mokameh station to the Agent, East India Railway, last night, announced that the local police, acting on information, arrested a Bengali youth suspected to be connected with the Mozufferpore bomb outrage. Before he could be pinioned, however, the youth drew a loaded revolver and shot himself dead. No further details are to hand as yet

An "Englishman" report says, that it is reported that the Revolutionists had some time back, sent a man to Paris to study the latest methods employed in making infernal machines and the perpetration of these outrages and the recent developments of the Extremist activity are the outcome of his schooling amongst the apaches and outcasts of that city of light.

LATER.

Among the Anarchists arrested yesterday is Hem Chunder Das, nephew of the Raja of Midnapore, who is the person who went to Paris to learn the art of bomb-making. All those now in custody express regret at the deplorable mistake made in killing two innocent women. The Calcutta detective police did excellent work yesterday and hope to place all the accused on their trial under section 121 or 121 (a) of the Indian Penal Code for conspiring to wage war against the King.

It now transpires that Arabindo Ghose has been arrested, together with his brother, Barin Ghose, Abinash Chandra Bhhattacarya, late Manager of the "Jugantar" and Sailendra Nath Bose, late Assistant Manager of the "Jugantar."

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

BOMBAY ARRIVALS, May 1.—Lt.-Col. Drake Brockman, 18th Infy., from Benares.
Col. Frazer, 45th Sikhs, from Benares.
Lt.-Col. Wortahet, 30th Lancers, from Jhansi.
Maj. Bolton, 113th Infy., from Nasirabad.
Lieut Shaw, R. F. A., from England.
Maj. Burdwith, A. Remt. Dept., from England.
Maj. Sandys, R I. Fus., from England
Maj. Higginson K. Shrop. L. I., from England.
Maj. Turner, West Rdg. Regt., from England.
[illegible]t. B[illegible]ngs, Worcester [illegible] from Ahmednagar.
Col. Forman, A. M. S., from Poona.
Capt. Dickson, 14th Punjabis, from Sangar.

DEPARTURES, May 1.—Lt.-Col. Drake Brockman, 18 Infy., to England.
Lieut. Stevenson, R. A. M. C., to Ceylon.
Maj. McDonald, I. M. S., to England.
Lieut. Fox, R. E., to Peshawar.
Lieut. Shaw, R F. A., to Nowshera.
Lieut. Ricketts, 23rd Sikh Pioneers, to England.
Maj. Sandys, R I. Fus., to Ferozepore.
Capt. Dickson, 74th Punjabis, to Ceylon.
Lt.-Col. Wortahet, 30th Lancers, to Bangalore.
Lt. Col. Foster, 121st Pioneers, to England.
2nd Lt. Blackwood, to Kamptee.
Capt. Reed, R. G. A., to Aden.
Lt.-Col Ferris, I. A., to England.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantij Railway for the week ending 14th March, 1908, amounted to Rs. 5,287 being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 970. The total earnings from 1st January to 14th March, 1908, were Rs. 64,605, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 7,421.

THE statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 14th March, 1908, amounted to Rs. 2,4 6, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 439. The total earnings from 1st January to 14th March, 1908, were Rs. 26,886, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 5,744.

A **EUROPEAN TOURIST**, Thomson Soper, had given Mr A. W Cutler, Hairdresser in [illegible] ringhee and Agent for Messrs S[illegible]che[illegible] Photographers, some films to develop [illegible] found fault with them, and, after an alte[illegible] pulled out a revolver and covered Mr. [illegible] with it. He was fined Rs. 50, for this [illegible] in the Police Court at Calcutta on Frid[illegible]

THE QUEEN'S NURSING SERVICE.

Changes in Rules.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 2.

The following changes have been sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India, in the Rules for the admission of candidates into the Queen Alexandra's. Military Nursing Service for India :—

(a) The age limit for admission into the Service will in future be from 25 to 32 years.

(b) The age limit for retirement, for Nursing Sister and Senior Nursing Sisters, will be 0 year, and for Lady Superintendents, 55 years.

(c) Candidates for appointment must have had three years' previous training and service combined in a British general hospital, or hospitals, of not less than 100 beds.

2.—The new age limit, for admission and retirement, do not apply to candidates now on the Selected List, nor does the latter to members belonging to the Service on the 24th January 1908.

CHOLERA AT JHERRIA.

Coal-fields Fast Emptying

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, MAY 3.

A Jherria correspondent writing on May 1st, to the "Empire" states, that there is no improvement in the prevailing conditions at Jherria and the surrounding district. A great scare has possessed the peasant classes, servants, babus and miners, so that the coal-fields are fast emptying themselves. Outgoing trains are crowded to overflowing. The daily death-rate from cholera is the highest these parts have ever known, and in some places small-pox is adding to the total.

"GAZETTE OF INDIA" NOTIFICATIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, MAY 2.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The services of Mr. C. C Lowis, I C S, are replaced at the disposal of the Government of Burma, and of Mr. [illegible] C. Baillie, I.C.S., of the Government of the United Provinces.

Captain Peart, 106th Pioneers, officiates as Secretary to the Board of Examiners.

Sir Francis Maclean, Chief Justice, Fort William, is granted leave from May 22nd to August 27th.

Mr. Gregory is appointed Standing Counsel, Fort William

Rev. B. A. Duke is appointed a Probationary Chaplain on the Lucknow Establishment.

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Pritchard, Deputy Auditor-General, is granted privilege leave for 2 months and 23 days, Mr. Wagle officiating.

Capt. Willis, R. E, is transferred to the Calcutta Mint as Deputy Mint Master.

Mr. Newmarch is granted 18 months' leave.

Mr Adler, I C. S, is posted as Deputy Accountant-General, Burma.

COMMERCE AND INDUSTRY DEPARTMENT.

Mr. Sams, I C S, Post Master General, is granted privilege leave for one month, and Mr. Hutchinson for one year.

Mr. Grundy, Inspector of Mines, is permitted to retire.

Mr. Hayden, Geological Survey, is granted 8 months' leave.

THE HOUSE OF "LITTLE NELL" TO LET.

Where Dickens Conceived his Famous Story.

The announcement that the house in Bath where, in 840, Charles Dickens first conceived the idea of his immortal Little Nell in "The Old Curiosity Shop" is to be "let or sold" is a fact of considerable interest to all Dickens lovers.

At the time that the novelist was first attracted to his theme by the sight of a poor little girl at Bath, he and his wife, his (and Landor's) biographer, John Forster, and the painter Maclise were on a visit to Walter Savage Landor in that fair city, and the incident is thus referred to in Forster's "Life of Landor":—

"It was at celebration of his birthday in the first of his Bath lodgings, 35, St. James's-square, that the fancy which took the form of Little Nell in 'The Old Curiosity Shop' first dawned on the genius of its creator. No character in prose fiction was a greater favourite with Landor. He thought that, upon her, Juliet might for a moment have turned her eyes from Romeo, and that Desdemona might have taken her hairbreadth escapes to heart, so interesting and pathetic did she seem to him; and when, some years later, the circumstance I have named was recalled to him, he broke into one of those whimsical bursts of comical extravagance out of which arose the fancy of Boythorn. With tremendous emphasis he confirmed the fact, and added that he had never in his life regretted anything so much as his having failed to carry out an intention he had formed concerning it; for he meant to have purchased that house, 35, St. James's-square, and then and there to have burnt it to the ground, to the end that no meaner association should ever desecrate the birthday of Nell. Then he would pause a little, become conscious of our sense of his absurdity, and break into a thundering peal of laughter."

Thus in his somewhat ponderous fashion, does John Forster tell the story. It is certainly a great pity that the novelist did not carry out his expressed wish to purchase the house in Bath; but at that time he did not think he could afford it. It seems Dickens had gone to America, meanwhile [illegible]s sojourning there when Forster's "Life of [illegible] reached him. In allusion to the fact that [illegible] had himself intended to tell the story [illegible]" he wrote to John Forster from [illegible] you have told, with what our [illegible] called wonderful accuracy, the [illegible]re story which a certain [illegible]

NEW ZEALAND FOR THE ANGLO-INDIAN.

TO THE EDITOR OF "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have had so many enquires from India regarding New Zealand that at my request a gentleman, who knows the country well, writes as follows for those Anglo-Indians interested in the subject :—

"Where can I find a pleasant country where I may take it easy for the rest of my days, a country with a healthy, mild climate, congenial surroundings and good sport?" This question is constantly asked by Anglo-Indians who contemplate retiring from active life, and who, after a lifetime spent in the tropics, hesitate to return to the severe winters of the old land. To such as these, looking around for a new home, where the conditions of life will be somewhat more bearable than in India, and where the best traditions of the British race are carried forward in a newer, freer, less conventional land, there is a ready answer from the great South Seas.

Down there, midway between the tropics and the Antarctic, lies the new land of promise, unique in its natural attractions for the traveller and the settler, the island Dominion of New Zealand.

Probably no country on the face of the globe answers as well as New Zealand does the requirements of the Anglo-Indian, whether as a land for leisurely and recuperative travel or as a home. Here he will be in the midst of men and women of his own race and tongue, and midst British institutions. There will, too, be the charm of the wilds, within short distance of the busy seaports and cities, the dense, evergreen forests where the wild boar roots and the red deer roams, great lakes and rivers and mountain peaks of remote and unfrequented aspect, and of wonderful charm for the man who loves unspoiled Nature and the freedom and spaciousness of the wilderness. There he will find a fertile soil, growing in profusion everything from sub-tropical fruits to all the products of the temperate zones; a climate that is temperate and healthy, with none of the extremes of very cold or very hot countries; an air tempered by the soft sea-breezes, mild but not monotonously so. A land of beautiful and inspiring scenery; and finally a land where the Anglo-Indian, who is almost invariably a keen sportsman, may enjoy not merely "excellent" fishing and shooting and yachting, but the best fishing and yachting in the world.

New Zealand, like Great Britain, is a true land of the sea. It is long and comparatively narrow, and at no part is its interior quite a hundred miles from the ocean. The total area of the Colony is about 104 750 square miles, somewhat less than that of the British Isles

Topographically New Zealand is a land of wonderful variety. There are great mountain ranges forming the backbone of the country, and rising in many places into lofty snow-clad peaks. There are many large and beautiful lakes, countless fine rivers, numerous deep and land-locked harbours, large areas of magnificent forest, and wide stretches of open plain and undulating country. In both islands, but more particularly in the north, there are very valuable healing mineral hot springs, noted for their efficacy in rheumatic and gouty affections.

New Zealand is inhabited chiefly by people of British descent, with a small admixture of German and Scandinavian. The chief cities are Auckland Wellington, Christchurch and Dunodin; their populations range from 80,000 to 50,000. Besides these there are numerous busy Provincial towns, chiefly seaports. For such a small population the volume of trade is remarkable.

The exports total a value of over £20 000,000 which is pretty good, to say the least of it, for a solitary million of people. And there is room in New Zealand for twenty millions.

New Zealand's greatest natural blessing is probably its climate. Owing to the position and configuration of the country it is free from such plagues of continental lands as disastrous droughts and floods, burning summer winds, dust storms and blizzards. Ordinary pursuits both in town and country, can be followed every day of the year. The climate is probably the healthiest known. An unimpeachable proof of this is the low death rate of the Dominion, 9·27 per 1,000 of the population, the lowest in the world.

The mean annual temperatures are: North Island 55·4 °, South Island 51·8 °.

Everywhere, the country abounds with good fresh water. There are no snakes or venomous reptiles of any kind and no noxious insects.

Though a new country, the first rawness of pioneering is off New Zealand, except in the backblock. The atmosphere of culture and refinement in the chief cities is a pleasant surprise to the traveller. There are electric tramcars in the cities; excellent hotels; the best tourists' information bureaux in the world; free public libraries and generously endowed art galleries; beautifully illustrated weekly newspapers and large dailies that would be a credit to any of the older countries of the world; delightful spas and watering places; a land of [illegible]ty villas, of lavish flower gardens and orchards; and a society pleasantly hospitable to the stranger. There is a general "well-to-do" air, as is only to be expected in a land which possesses the highest average amount of wealth *per capita* of any country on the globe £335 per head of population. There are abundant proofs of the prosperity of the country producer the man whose wool, frozen meat, butter and cheese go to fill the forty or fifty great ocean steamers that tramp the seas regularly between New Zealand and London.

There are many ways in which a strenuous life on the land is brightened in New Zealand. There is plenty of good sport, for everywhere there are trout-streams carrying big fish and there is no lack of food for the rifle or the shot-gun. Perhaps the pleasantest life of all is that of the settler who has fixed his home near some sheltered bay or tidal river or estuary, where the good land, with its flocks and herds and grain-crops and orchards, slopes gently down to the curving tree-shaded beach of white sand, where his sailing yacht or motor launch lies moored close by and where he can spend delightful days cruising from sheltered bay to bay and from island to island, or sail and fish and shoot to his heart's content. Hundreds of beautiful sites for just such homes are in these islands, from North Auckland and the island-strewn Hauraki Gulf, down to the Bay of Plenty, and further south along the thousand-armed Sounds of Marlborough and the shores of beautiful Nelson province.

The Auckland province in particular is a region of exceeding charm for the Anglo-Indian. It is a pleasant land of balmy airs and sub-tropical fruits, of orange-groves and vineyards, land of rich volcanic soil, where every fruit and every grain grows well, land of a thousand white-beached bays, of long bright sea-arms that steal far away up amongst the hills. Southwards again are other regions of promise and plenty; the "King Country" with its splendid limestone lands, no finer place for successful fruit growing, stock raising and wool growing; then right along the coast to the sheep runs about the East Cape, the land of golden maize-fields and fat herds of cattle All these lands, too, are the best of fruit growing country. Even some of what were regarded as the poorest clay lands, yield four tons of Golden Chasselas grapes to the acre; and the yields per acre of excellent table and wine grapes on the sunny hill-sides and sheltered slopes of North Auckland and of Hawkes Bay are equal to almost any vine country in the world. As for fruit, in such districts as the Waikato, where the really good and is reached fruit of all kinds abounds; apples pears, plums, peaches, cherries are grown to perfection. In the splendid old peach-groves of some ears back in the Waikato the big trees broke under the weight of fruit; so loaded were they that carts were driven under them and the great white-honey peaches gathered by the simple process of shaking the branches. Then away on the other side of the island there is Taranaki, a particularly beautiful province. Taranaki's physical character combines charm of landscape with fruitfulness of soil, in a high degree; for the very feature of the province that gives it its supreme quality of scenic grandeur is also the great source of its productiveness—the splendid mountain peak of Egmont. Lifting away up to the clouds in a gracefully tapering white spearhead, its gentler slopes covered with forests, its massive base falling gently away into the "rich blue goodness" and the well-grassed and wooded pastoral lands, Egmont is indeed as it looks, the mountain Father of the province. Far removed from other high mountains it stands alone, commanding and enriching all that goodly region.

Typical these of some of the districts of New Zealand that offer delightful homes to the stranger from a far country.

Then the cities and many of the towns are pleasant places of residence, for the country is never far away and there is always the sea to brighten and vivify the outlook. Many Anglo-Indians and retired naval and military officers have settled in such pretty, leafly flower-adorned towns as Napier on the East Coast, and Nelson laying snugly in a picturesque hill-girt bay at the northern end of the South Island.

Some Anglo-Indians who settle in New Zealand will prefer, probably, a leisured life in proximity to a town or to one of the picturesque seaports in the Dominion. But for those who are not too old to take up active country life, and who possess the necessary modest amount of capital, there are opportunities of becoming prosperous holders of many acres. Recently the Premier, Sir Joseph Ward, made the announcement that about two million acres of the Native lands in the North Island will be very shortly available for European settlement. It means that the pick of the country, the best of the Maoris' ancestral lands will be no longer locked up from useful occupation, but will be turned to profit by agriculturalists and stock-raisers. "It means," says the Premier, "fresh life, fresh vigour, fresh homes, further enterprise for Europeans, and new avenues for the investment of money."

I would again state that the Immigration League of Australasia will gladly supply information about New Zeland or Australia to all who write to the Hon. Secretary, at Bull's Chambers, 14 Moore Street, Sydney.—Yours, etc.

RICHARD ARTHUR, M. D.,
President Immigration League of Australasia.

CENTRAL ASIAN NOTES.

THE PERSIAN TROUBLES.

Teheran, April 12 ("Times").—Six members officially representing the Mejliss, attended at the Courts of Justice to day to watch the course of the promised trial of the Governor of Teheran and the Commissioner of Police, who are accused of making illegal arrests. The Shah has refused to agree to the sending of the officials for trial. The Nationalists are arming and the situation is serious.

April 14.—A deputation of six members of Parliament waited on the Shah to-day and explained the situation. The Shah consented to allow the officials whose conduct is complained of to be tried by a military Court. The Mejliss yielded, but angry crowds, thousands strong, rejected the proposal. The cessation of business has been proclaimed.

St. Petersburg, April 15 (Reuter).—The following telegram of to-day's date has been received from Urumiah:—The situation in this district is creating some uneasiness. In the last few days over twenty men have been killed. Trade is restricted. Yesterday four villages were attacked, eight men being killed and eleven wounded, while about 1,500 sheep and a quantity of other property were looted. The villagers fled into the city. Influential persons have pressed the Governor to take vigorous steps, and the latter has appealed to Teheran asking that either troops may be sent to him or that he may be relieved of his post.

Teheran, April 16 ("Times").—The trial of the officials is proceeding, and the Commissioner of Police has been imprisoned. The Mejliss inclines towards clemency in view of extenuating circumstances, but the people clamour for exemplary punishment.

FIGHT ON THE RUSSO-PERSIAN FRONTIER.

St. Petersburg, April 3 (Reuter).—According to a telegram from Lenkoran, Caucasia, yesterday afternoon, a detachment of six mounted frontier guards commanded by Capt. Dvojeplassoff were attacked by Persian brigands of the Khodjibepli tribe near the frontier post of Beliasuver. The guards sounded an alarm and the garrison of Beliasuver consisting of Volunteers of the Tenpinsker Inf. Regt., hastened to their assistance. In the fight which ensued Capt. Dvojeplassoff, two of the Volunteers, and a mounted frontier guard were killed, and three frontier guards and two Volunteers were wounded.

April 17.—The official St. Petersburg "Telegraph Agency," learns from an authentic source that the Russian Minister at Teheran has made serious representations to the Persian Goverment regarding the attack on Russian frontier guards by Persian brigands near the frontier post of Beliasuver, as a result of which four Russians, including a captain, were killed and five wounded. The Russian Minister demanded that energetic measures should be taken to suppress brigandage, and that the guilty parties should be punished. The Persian Minister for Foreign Affairs gave the required assurances. Reinforcements for the frontier guards have been sent to the Persian Frontier from Baku and other places in the Caucasus.

PRESIDENT AND ATHLETE.

New York, April 18.

The Washington correspondents of the New York newspapers send amusing accounts of the interview between Martin Sheridan, the American athletic champion, and Mr. Roosevelt.

Sheridan, who is of Irish extraction, called upon the President in order to call his attention to "England's inhuman treatment of Ireland." But Mr. Roosevelt preferred to discuss sporting matters rather than politics, and whether he liked it or not, Sheridan was obliged to renounce discussing the subject for which he came.

Mr. Roosevelt expressed his firm belief that America was leading the world in the matter of athletic sports. He examined Sheridan's body, feeling the muscles as an expert.

"You are splendid, Martin," was Mr. Roosevelt's verdict.

"And you yourself, President, are in superb condition," replied the athlete. After exchanging a few more compliments, Mr. Roosevelt and Sheridan separated the best friends in the world. Sheridan is in the New York city police force, but is accorded a kind of perpetual leave in order to defend the American championship.

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and perfumers. Wholesale Depot 33 Farringdon Road London, England.

TWO WORKS ON THE PARSI RELIGION.*

FROM the "Bazena" or Religious Societies of the Parsis of Poona and of Bombay come two books published by them just now, which are both useful in their way. Though of varying merit, that published by the Poona Bazena is specially welcome, though a melancholy interest now attaches to the volume because its author is just dead. We have recently noticed the great learning and scholarship of Dr. Hoshang Jamasp the late High Priest of the Poona and Deccan Parsis, and so need not refer to them again here. The Dastur, however, had not entirely given himself up to scholarship and research about his religion, but, as was befitting to a man in his position, looked diligently after the spiritual welfare and edification of the flock in his charge. For this purpose he founded in 1877 with his elder brother Dastur Noshirwan, who was then the High Priest, the Poona Bazena which is a religious association for the due celebration of the Parsi season-festivals called *jasans*. Before this body Dastur Hoshang used to deliver sermons on various occasions which were found very edifying and instructive by the congregation. Many of these sermons used to be printed in former years in the transactions of this religious society and were widely read at the time. But for the last twenty years many more of these sermons accumulated in manuscript, the practice of printing them in the transactions or journal having been unaccountably discontinued. As a wide desire existed for rendering them accessible in print, and as some who had seen them in manuscript had expressed a high opinion of their value, the Bazena has at last collected them and published them in a handsome volume. Mr., Dinshaw D. Kapadia of the College of Science, Poona, has edited the volume with reverent care and has prepared an enthusiastic biographical sketch of the author

These sermons were delivered mainly in the early years of the Society. Those which the Dastur delivered in the latter years were mostly extempore and as no written record of them has been kept, they are now unfortunately lost. Though these sermons are popular, in them the author has managed to convey a great amount of learning and has put the results of dry research of his own or other scholars in an interesting way intelligible to the masses. They are of course all in the Gujarati language, the vernacular of the Parsis, which Dr. Hoshang wielded with great force and eloquence. He had achieved a wide reputation as a very eloquent and persuasive preacher, and these sermons will help in some partial way those who had not the good fortune of hearing him personally, to understand his influence and fame as a preacher. These sermons were mostly preached on the ceremonial occasions of feasts of the Parsi religion, and expound the mysteries of the faith as revealed by these feasts, all of which have their special prayers and liturgy which are explained therein. There are some sermons included in this volume which were preached on secular occasions, which attract our attention more than the others. That preached in 1880 when the news of the British defeat of Maiwand was just received with sorrow in India is particularly good both for its style and sentiments. The Dastur takes as his text the lines in the Parsi liturgy enjoining on the people loyalty to the ruling prince, and wishing prosperity and success to him in all his projects and brings prominently before his hearers the benefits which they enjoy under British rule and the duties which [illegible]ion. of obedience [illegible] an exhortat[illegible] that had b[illegible] retrieved a[illegible] punished Another pr[illegible] time of the Famine in the Deccan of 1877-78 presents in vivid colours the horrors of hunger, and recounts the reasons why Parsis should put forth their best efforts to mitigate them. In some sermons the sanitary precepts of the Parsi religion are well brought out, and these will be read with special interest just now when plague is yearly working havoc in the community, owing chiefly to want of attention to those precepts The wide dissemination of this volume will do great good to the Parsis among whom this form of literature is not nearly so common as amongst us.

The other volume is published by the Bazena of Bombay Parsis, and is a more ambitious work, being a "dictionary of the Parsi religion and history," as its title proclaims. Its publisher is Mr. Dinshaw Merwan Irani, the zealous director of the Bazena, who deserves credit for the idea of such a work But the two compilers of whom one is anonymous, do not seem to possess much of the requisite qualifications necessary for the task. Such a dictionary of Parsism if well done ought to be very useful both to Parsis themselves and still more to those who, not being of that faith, want to know something reliable about the religion and manners and customs of his remarkable people. This work is in Gujerati; and this fact alone will be a bar to its being used by many of the latter class. But even Parsis themselves will not, we are afraid, get much that will be of use to them from its pages. This is a great pity, for a great opportunity seems to be wasted. The present is only the commencement of the work, which is to extend over two or three volumes and which is to be a Parsi Cyclopædia as the preface says. But unless there is to be a radical change, there is not much hope that it will be worthy of its subject. For instance, if we turn to its articles on such important subjects as the Avesta, the "Antiquity of the Avesta," "Arabs," etc., we find its utter inadequacy. The compilers seem not to know where to have gone for the best knowledge of the subjects with which they deal, and seem to have derived most of their information from imperfect items in one or two daily and weekly Parsi papers, from which quotations are given almost on every page. Indeed they seem to derive their knowledge of Parsi religion and history from some Parsi journals—a fact which certainly will not inspire confidence in the reliability and accuracy of the imformation they give. We are not surprised after this to find them committing such historical blunders as attributing the authorship of the famous history of Akbar's reign, "Tarikh-i-Badaoni," to the poet Faizi! On controversial matters the compilers, forgetting the famous dictum of Johnson that "a dictionary writer is a mere useful drudge," take sides,—a great mistake in such a work—and hence we have long and rambling articles like the one on Avatar and other subjects in which the side opposed to their views has scant justice done to it. There is need for a useful and scholarly dictionary of Parsism on the model of Mr. Hughes' Dictionary of Islam and Professor Dowson's and Garrett's Dictionaries of Hinduism, and we hope that such a work will be forthcoming before long from a Parsi scholar. We are sorry to say that the present work is so inadequate and disappointing, though its publication does credit to the zeal of the Bazena and its directors for diffusing a knowledge of their religion. But they must achieve this laudable object in a better way and employ more critical and scholarly methods than are to be found in this volume.

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*Zoroastrian Sermons. By the late Dastur Hoshang Jamasp of Poona. Published by the Bazena, Poona 1908.

Dictionary of Parsi Religion and History. Vol. I. Published by Dinshaw Merwan for the Bazena of Bombay, 1908.

THE final game for the Beighton Hockey Cup was won in Calcutta on Saturday last by the Customs Athletic Club by 5 goals to 1.

ROYAL COMMISSION ON SHIPPING RINGS.

Evidence by Sir James Mackay.

THE Royal Commission appointed to inquire into the operation of shipping "rings" or "conferences" generally, and more especially into the system of deferred rebates, held a sitting on April 14, at Winchester House, St. James's Square, under the presidency of Mr. Arthur Cohen, K. C.

Evidence was given by Sir James Mackay on behalf of the Calcutta and Bombay Conferences. He said that he was a director of the British India Steam Navigation Company and a partner in the firm of Messrs. Gray, Dawes, and Co., the London agents to the company. The conference of steamship owners to the East was formed in order to prevent ruinous competition among themselves and to organise, for the benefit of the shareholders owning the vessels engaged in the trade, regular sailings and fixed rates of freight for outward cargo. Approximately 365 sailings per annum were given by the conference lines from this country to India. Without some agreement between the shipping companies in regard to rates of freight, the business of both the merchants and shipping companies would become more or less chaotic. If there was no agreement or understanding among the lines, a company, finding its ship likely to be short of cargo, would be disposed to endeavour to attract shipments away from other companies by reducing the rates of freight, which would have the effect of disorganising the market and would lead to ruinous competition among the various companies. The companies which had formed the Eastern Conference had been subjected from time to time to attacks by other companies anxious to get into the conference. As a rule, those companies had posed as the friends of the shipper, and by reducing rates had secured a certain amount of support. In nearly every case where an attack had been made, the attacking party had been successful in getting into the conference; and, having achieved their desire, they had, as a rule, been more anxious than other members of the conference to raise rates so as to recoup them for the loss sustained in making their attack. As far as he could see, there was nothing detrimental to public policy in the fact that the lines of steamers running to India had an agreement among themselves for self-preservation; and the conference was within the bounds of legitimate co-operation such as was practised by practically all trades and professions throughout the country. With regard to the system of rebates, it was manifest that it would be impossible for the shipping companies to maintain their position with shippers without some arrangement of that sort, The Eastern Conference penalised no one. It carried all cargoes offering, and did not refuse to accept cargo from shippers who did not confine the whole of their shipments to its steamers. Steamship companies were not in the same category as railway companies. They had no statutory powers and no monopoly. If a law was enacted which prevented the lines from giving rebates to those who supported them, the inevitable result would be that the smaller merchant would be killed. If the liners were exorbitant in their demands, and if they were foolish enough to send ships away with room to spare rather than fill them by accepting reasonable rates, matters would right themselves, as shippers of large parcels would combine to charter outside steamers at lower rates, despite any rebates or discounts that might be offered by the liners. The class of steamers employed was being improved in speed, size, and safety, and legislation which would prevent the owners combining to avoid cut-throat competition would inevitably have the effect of lowering the type of vessel which would be employed in the Indian trade. It could not be said that the liners had starved the trade.

The Chairman asked whether the advantages which were conferred on merchants by the conference and by the system of deferred rebates could not be effectually secured by any other system.

Sir James Mackay promised to give the matter the further consideration and present a memorandum to the commission on the subject. Continuing, he said that there was no disposition on the part of shipowners to do anything to injure the shippers, and, as a rule, he thought the merchant would be able to take care of himself. If the rebate system was made illegal by statute in England, while that system was legal in Germany, he thought that the effect on British shipping would be to bring about great disorganisation among the lines of steamers and would lead to chaos among the shippers. If there were a freight war between German shipowners and British shipowners it would have a serious effect on the latter. He had not been made aware of any complaints from the merchants with regard to the recent system, and he did not know of a case where the rate of freight had been increased without notice having been given to the shipper. He expressed his willinguess to place before the Commission voyage accounts with regard to the Indian trade, extending over a period of five years, showing a deficit. Some of those returns were astounding. He thought Germany would be able to maintain a rebate system if England abandoned it.

The Commission continued to sit "in camera," evidence of a private nature being given by Sir James Mackay with regard to the agreements existing in the Calcutta and Bombay Conferences.

ROYAL ARGUMENT WITH SOCIALISTS.

King Haakon and Working Men.

New York, April 17.

Some remarkably interesting stories of king Haakon are related by Dr. H. M. MacCracken Chancellor of New York University.

The Chancellor lunched with the King, and conversed for several hours with him on education and politics.

"If King Haakon," he observes, "were not a king he would make an excellent professor of political economy. He understands his subject thoroughly. He knows, too, that Socialism is increasing among his subjects, recognises the fact openly, and is, indeed much worried about it."

Recently, Dr. MacCracken said, the King went among some working men who were known to be Socialists, and asked them if they were in favour of a division of wealth. They said they were.

"Then let us appoint Friday at noon as the time for the division of wealth," the King suggested to them. "Very well," answered the men.

"But wait," said the King, "at five minutes after twelve many babies will be born, and they will be entitled to their share of wealth. Shall we make another division then, and another one every five minutes?"

The King did not get a satisfactory answer to that question, so his opposition to Socialism, he told Dr. MacCracken, was not modified.

"Why," he added, "I could black my own boots if I wanted to. I have done it, and know how; but if I did what would become of the people who make a living by blacking boots? The Socialist demand for equality of labour is, in fact, impracticable. I believe in the division of labour."

King Haakon impressed Dr. MacCracken as a man of unusual intellect, who constantly mingled with his people. His Majesty is at present much preoccupied by the problem of emigration, and how to stem the flow of population from Norway to the United States.

THE PRESENT POSITION O THE LIBERAL PARTY.

"The Liberal Party," remarked a distinguish Liberal statesman the other day, "what is the grea Liberal party? I confess I can see no such party writes W. T. Stead in the "Daily Mail." I see huge majority of members sitting on one side of th House of commons, but when you look at them closely they are a heterogeneous combination o divergent groups. There are the Nationalists, who hate the Empire. There are the Liberal Imperialists, who love it. There are the Socialists who hate capital, and the Liberal plutocrats, who are as devoted to property as any landlord. There are the Independent Labour, men, who repudiate the Liberal Whips, and there is the remnant of old Liberals. What holds them together? What mandate have they from their constitnents? So far as I can see they have only one mandate—i.e., to hate thelate Government, and they do hate it most religiously. But that, even when you add it to hatred of Protection, is hardly sufficient to constitute a Liberal Party."

That was an exaggerated way of putting it, but there is a good deal of truth in it. There is no doub that the great tidal wave which swept the Liberals into office was motived more by antipathy to the Government which had made the war in South Africa, and had threatened to tamper with Free Trade, than by any generally accepted programme of positive legislation. "Turn the rascals out" was an even more effective rallying cry in 1906 than it was in 1880; but the disadvantage of such a fighting programme is that, however simple and effective it may be at the poll, it is not a permanent bond of union after "the rascals" have been disposed of.

In 1880 the Liberals, in their devotion to Mr Gladstone, had a bond of union to supplement thei whole hearted detestation of Lord Beaconsfield. In 1906 this supplement was lacking. Afterwards, the sterling qualities of the late Premier generated a sor of "C.-B." worship very extraordinary to behold But that faith has perished with its founder.

Not even the Liberal Whips will pretend that the constituencies piled up the huge majority for love of Mr. Asquith. It was quite on the cards that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman might have left Mr. Asquith out of his Cabinet. Had he done so his majority would have been much the same. What the constituencies wanted to do was to damn the late Government, and they would have done it altogether irrespective of the composition of the new Ministry.

But what is the position to-day? The late Government has disappeared and "C.-B." has resigned. Will the majority split up, and if it holds together, what will Mr. Asquith do with it?

In the opinion of many of the shrewdest observers in the inside track of politics the answer is that it will not split up, and that it is not Mr. Asquith but Mr. Balfour who will decide what the majority will do.

The reasons for this are obvious. The majority will not split up, because so many of its membe know that if they do not hang together they will hang separately—that is to say, they will infallibly lose their seats at the next General Election. Th was recognised from the first. Apart from the o dinary swing of the pendulum, it was certain th the forces which rolled up the stupendous majori of 1906 could never be counted upon to tell another election with such irresistible strengt against Unionist candidates. Never again will th Liberals command so overwhelming a preponderanc of votes in the House. But the certainty that th Liberal would at the next election lose at least hundred seats has of late developed—after th recent byelections—into a disagreeable suspicio that they may lose two hundred.

The argument in favour of hanging together h therefore doubled its force. To precipitate a di solution was admittedly risky in 1907; it would suicidal in 1908 or 1909. Therefore, so argue th cynical quidnunce, the Liberal Party will hold o whatever happens. Mr. Asquith may not be able count upon the enthusiasm of personal loyalty. H will find a much more effective substitute in th dread of a dissolution. If this be so, it follows as corollary that it is Mr. Balfour and not Mr. Asquit who will be the real master of the situation.

One of the most extraordinary paradoxes in con temporary politics is the fact that the return of th largest Radical majority on record has had as it immediate result an unprecedented and almost in conceivable increase in the power of the House o Lords. Never since the Reform Act of 1832 did th House of Lords venture to reject a measure whic like the Education Bill of 1906, had been sent up by an overwhelming majority fresh from a Genera Election which largely turned upon that specia question.

When that daring defiance of the popular will wa ventured upon the only possible reply was an appea to the country with the battle-cry of "down wit the Lords" But for reasons perfectly obvious th Liberal Party shirked the combat. From tha moment the House of Lords became what it ha never been for seventy years, the predominat partne in the Legislature. Its authority will wax, and no wane, now that is clear the Liberal dare not dissolv Mr. Asquith will remain in office—on sufferance The real arbiter of affairs will be Mr. Balfour. I would tend much to despatch of business and to th progress of the legislation if, before any Bill wa introduced in the House of Commons by Ministers they submitted it to be blue-pencilted by Mr. Balfour As it is, he has simply to bide his time until, afte the waste of a session, the Lords will do his bidding

This is not a pleasant position for Libera Party But how can the baleful spell of the enchan ter be broken? More heroics are worse than useless, even if Mr. Asquith were not the least heroica of Ministers. This Parliament may still do good work, but it will not be Radical work. No legislation will be suffered to pass that is not stamped with the imprimatur of Mr. Balfour. The one question which will more and more dominate everything will be how to secure the best issue on which to fight the next General Election. We are now about to see a miniature rehearsal of that election, when the crop of by-elections necessitated by the Ministerial crisis comes to be harvested. After North-west Manchester has spoken the situation will be somewhat clarified.

The position is eased for the Liberals by the fact that Mr. Balfour does not desire an early dissolution. He has committed himself so strongly to the doctrine that it is unconstitutional to regard adverse by elections as necessitating an appeal to the country that his party can hardly press Ministers to practise the principles they professed in Opposition. A farseeing Conservative statesman would make a considerable sacrifice to get the education question settled somehow, and if he could prevent his party being too much tarred with the Protectionist brush, he might look forward with confidence to securing a majority. For the wholesome dread that prevails in the country of "monkeying" with the tariff is now, and likely to remain, the one great asset of the Liberal Party.

As to Temperance legislation, no drastic measures can be carried until the women are enfranchised. They are the only real Temperance Party in the country. If the Liberals decide to follow their traditions, and, taking courage in both hands determine upon an heroic policy, they will probably use their last session to bring in a final Reform Bill enfranchising all adults, both male and female, and when that is rejected by the Peers, appeal to the country on the popular cry of an extension of the franchise and the dethronement of the House of Lords.

"SECRETS of the Past," by Allan Upward, is a new volume appearing in Unwin's Colonial Library. It is a collection of historical studies, imaginative in the sense that each story is shaped on the lines of a romance, but based none the less, entirely upon historical facts. Among the subjects of the studies are the Secret History of St. Bartholomew's, the Secret Service of Philip II, the Fall of the Borgias, a Scandal of Versailles, and a Secret of St. James's Palace.

HIGH COURT.

A FALSE COMPLAINT.

At the Bombay High Court, the Hon. Mr. Justice Scott, Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Davar have disposed of a reference from the decision of Mr. A. W. Varley, Assistant Sessions Judge of Thana, who in September last convicted one Soma Balu Barde of the offence of making a false complaint of dacoity, and sentenced him to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment. The conviction and sentence were confirmed by Mr. F. X. De Souza, Sessions Judge of Thana. The case against the accused was that he made a complaint against one Bhikhya Nania and six other inhabitants of Vadaoli village in the Kalian Taluka, charging them with committing a dacoity and robbing him of Rs. 115. An inquiry was made by the police, who found that the complaint was a false one and that what had actually happened was that a fight had taken place between the two factions of the village and the seven persons in question belonged to the party which was opposed to the accused's party. Their Lordships confirmed the conviction, but reduced the sentence to the term of imprisonment that the accused had already undergone.

POLICE COURT.

GUARDIAN IN COURT.

Accused Discharged.

On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Henry James Winns Rotchell, in the service of the Bombay Tramway Company, was charged at the instance of his mother Elizabeth Corke with criminal breach of trust in respect of Rs. 18,000, entrusted to him by his deceased father James Rotchell, as guardian for the benefit of his eldest daughter Daisy Rotchell, a minor under the age of eighteen years. Mr. Rueben Solomon, Pleader, appeared for the applicant ; while Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji defended the respondent.

Mr. Vicaji said that before evidence was recorded he wished to bring one fact to the notice, of the Court. Since the last hearing of the notice, account had been made up of the Trust money in a proper manner. The items were copied out from the accounts kept by Miss Daisy Rotchell in her own handwriting. On a subsequent occasion the complainant had a chance of having a look at those accounts, from which she found that the statement she had made before about misappropriation of the money by the accused was incorrect ; and he understood that she was now thoroughly satisfied that all the disbursements had gone to the beneficiary solely. If his Worship found on examination of the complainant that no dishonest intention on the part of the accused was proved, the accused should be discharged.

His Worship wanted to know of the complainant if those facts were true.

Mr. Solomon stated that his client was satisfied that there had been no dishonest intention on the part of the accused. The young lady wanted a good many things and the accused *bona fide* believed that her demands were just and proper, and handed over money to her as she required. His client was satisfied with the explanation tendered by the accused and he was instructed to request his Worship to discharge the accused. The minor thought she was entitled to motor cars and other things, and the accused did not know whether to give that or not.

The Magistrate wanted to know if it was ignorance on the part of the accused as to his duties.

Mr. Soloman said it was not exactly ignorance ; but the accused thought he was not a Trustee, but only a guardian whose business it was to simply spend money for the beneficiary's use.

Mr. Vicaji : "The accused thought he was a mere cashier."

The complainant stated that she heard the statements made in the Court. They were true. She had seen an account of Trust funds and was quite satisfied that the accused had not converted any part of the money to his own use. What she had stated in the information was a mistake.

The accused stated that when the money was made over to him by Mr. Hart, Secretary to the Bombay Port Trust, the latter addressed Miss Rotchell informing her the money was hers, that she was to see none else got it; and that she was to draw on him (the accused) when she liked. Accused made over money to his sister, as she required. He made money over to her as she required, for which she handed a kind of an account.

The Magistrate : "Did you convert any part of the money to your own use"?

Accused : "No, Sir, I did not covert any part of the money to my own use. I looked upon myself as a cashier."

Miss Rotchell deposed that she remembered what Mr. Hart had told her brother. He told her the money was hers, that he was giving it to her brother for her, and that whenever she wanted the money she could have it. The money was spent at her request entirely, and for her.

The Magistrate in discharging the accused said it should be seen to that that the capital is not spent.

DRUMMER SENTENCED.

On Saturday, at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Drummer John Foley of the Royal Scots was charged with assaulting a public servant.

Inspector Shaw deposed that on the night of the 29th ultimo he was called to the police chowkie where he found the accused in a fighting attitude ready to fight any and everybody. The accused was drunk. Witness told him not to behave in that manner. Accused then used abusive language and rushed towards him. Witness stepped back, and the accused fell down. As the accused lay for about two minutes quiet witness thought he might have injured himself by falling. Witness therefore bent to pick him up. As he bent down the accused gave him a kick on the ear. Witness fell down. He then arrested the accused. He bled profusely and had to go to the General Hospital for treatment.

Pandu Vithu, a police sepoy, deposed that a policeman and a Parsee brought the accused to the chowkie. The accused was drunk, shouting out and rushing at people to beat them. Witness sent his comrade to call Inspector Shaw, who immediately came. Accused rushed at Inspector Shaw, who stepped back and the accused fell down. Inspector Shaw bent down to pick the accused when the latter kicked the Inspector on the right ear, causing him to bleed profusely.

The accused pleaded guilty and threw himself on the mercy of the Court. He said he did not know what had happened as he was drunk at the time of the occurrence.

The Magistrate sentenced the accused to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

The 41st Dogras arrived by the Steamer "Northbrook" from Shanhaikwan on Friday last. They leave for Cawnpore shortly.

OPENING OF THE SPRING MILL.

The interesting ceremony of opening the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Company, Limited's Spring Mill at Dadar was performed by Mrs. N. N. Wadia on Saturday afternoon when a large number of ladies and gentlemen were present in response to invitations issued by the Agents.

Proceedings were opened by Mr. N. N. Wadia who, in addressing the guests, said :

Ladies and Gentlemen,—On behalf of the directors of the Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co. Ld., I thank you for your presence here to-day in response to their invitation to witness the ceremony of starting the Spring Mills, belonging to the Company. It is less than sixteen months ago, when on the 10th of January 1907, we met to lay the foundation-stone of these Mills, and to-day again we meet to start the Mills on their career of industrial enterprise in Bombay, to the prosperity of which the mills in this city so largely contribute. The time taken in completing the buildings, erecting the engines and about half the machinery which we purpose putting in at present has taken only 16 months. I think, therefore, the directors of this company may well congratulate themselves on the rapid progress made in the completion of these mills, which when compared with others lately erected or now in course of completion, may well be considered to be a record. At the time of laying the foundation-stone, I gave a short history of the company from the day of its registration on the 21st of August 1879, describing its commencement from a small building in which experimental dyeing was carried on to the large works at Dadar which to-day cover an area of over 20 acres. As I then stated, this was entirely due to the energy, skill and ability of the original partners, namely, the late Sir Dinshaw Manockji Petit, Bart., my late father, Mr. John Alston and the late Mr. William Reid. At the same time I mentioned also the difficulty which was then experienced by the Board of directors in securing Grey Yarn suitable for the dye-works at reasonable prices and of a standard quality, buying, as they had to do, first from one spinning mill and then from another. It was to solve this difficulty that led the present directors to build a spinning and weaving mill in connection with their dye-works, and we meet here to-day to see that idea accomplished in the mills which are to be started this day. The directors may justly lay claim to having equipped modern up-to-date mills replete with the finest machinery made at the present day supplied by the well-known firm of Messrs. Platt Bros. and Co., Ld., of Oldham and with magnificent engines built by Messrs. Hick Hargreaves and Co., Ld. of Bolton. Though the buildings are designed to accommodated more machinery, the mills will at present contain 32,000 spindles and 630 looms, and the directors propose at an early date to fill the present buildings with additional machinery. Only one side of the Rope-Alley or half the main mill is built, so you will gather that the plans for the complete mills as now laid out provide for all contemplated extensions both of building and machinery. From this you will also understand why the directors decided to put in such large engines. Considerable curiosity has been aroused, ladies and gentlemen, concerning the patent top which adorns the chimney, and the general question asked is, "is it designed to prevent smoke?" I may explain that the top is acorn-shaped with divisional plates similar to those which Messrs. Platt Brothers & Co., Ld., have had on numerous chimneys at their own works for many years past, and the only claim they make for this top is that it prevents back-draft, bit they do not claim that it prevents smoke. You have probably read in the local papers, more especially in the "Times of India," several leaders and numerous letters concering the nuisance caused by smoke, as well as about the various contrivances for which claims are made that they prevent smoke and at the same time about the advice given to the Bombay Municipal Corporation, to prosecute mill-owners for not preventing excess of smoke from the mills. With all due respect to the comments of the Press, I may say that I know of no apparatus which can cause all the smoke generated by burning fuel in a mill boiler to be consumed. Sirroco Fans, Broadbents patent stokers and all similar inventions help, to a certain extent to increase the draft necessary for better consumption of fuel, but they do not necessarily prevent smoke or secure a smokeless chimney. I only refer to this point in passing, because there was an amount of criticism in the newspapers which was not helpful to engineers, who are trying their best to reduce this smoke nuisance. The only effectual remedy so far known is to have plenty of boiler power so as to reduce amount of coal burnt per square foot of grate area.

In conclusion, and before we proceed to start the engines of these mills, I cannot refrain from mentioning the perseverence, care and skill displayed by Mr. Bomonjee Adurji, Engineer of the mills, who has for the last 16 months under my direction carried on and supervised the erection of the buildings, engines and gearing of the mill. I desire also to associate with him Mr. Waltor Warwick, the Engineer of Messrs. Hick Hargreaves & Co., Ld., who also under my supervision has directed the erection of engines, Mr. Harold Powell, the Manager, who has carried out erection of the looms and Mr. Herbert Season, the erector of Messrs Platt Brs, & Co., Ld., who has erected speeds in these mills. The small tokens, which the directors now present them, will, I trust, be considered by them as pleasing momentos of their labours.

To Mr. Gangaram Saiboo the Board have resolved to present a watch and a chain as a recognition of the expedious manner in which he carried out the building contract of this mill. It now remains for me, ladies and gentlemen, to ask you join the Board of Directors in wishing the Spring Mills every success. After you have seen the engines and inspected the mills I invite you all, to join us on the terrace of the mill to partake of refreshments and wish prosperity to the mills.

Mr. C. H. Armstrong, one of the directors, then requested Mrs. Wadia to make presentations to those who had taken active part in the construction of the mills.

The presentations having been made, Mr. Armstrong next handed Mrs. Wadia a key and asked her to open with it the lock on the engine house and to set the machinery going on that career of prosperity, which, he said, in the past had distinguished the mills under the management of Messrs. Nowrosji Wadia and Sons. He added that as a director of the company he was very much gratified at the cordial appreciation of those present of the presentations that had been made. He assured them that they were all richly deserved. The only bonus which they could give to Mr. Wadia was the high appreciation of the shareholders at the speedy completion of this building with the assurance of their continued confidence in his management. Out of the profits that they intended to earn, he hoped that at no very distant date they would be able either to enlarge this mill or build a new one, for which there was plenty of room. He was quite certain of this that Mr. Wadia would in the meantime plan a new mill for them in the same way as he had planned this. (Applause.)

The engine-house was then opened and the machines set in motion. An inspection was then made by the visitors of the different parts of the mill. The company dispersed after partaking of light refreshments which were provided on the terrace of the mill.

BANKERS' BALANCES.

Full Publication Desirable.

ILLUSORY RESERVES.

The Association of Chambers of Commerce the other day passed a resolution to the effect that the publication of the bankers' balances at the Bank of England should be resumed. No one will quarrel with the resolution. On the contrary, it is a matter for regret that the publication of the balances ever was dropped, and the practice ought to be resumed It is not, however, enough to resume the publication in a Blue Book once a year. The information ought to be given frequently, and in a manner accessible to all the public.

Furthermore, it will not be enough to give merely the facts respecting bankers' balances at the Bank of England. Light should be thrown upon a great multitude of other things. Clearly, if the Government is to interfere at all, it ought to ensure that full information should be given respecting our whole banking system, with full information respecting all the banks, and not respecting the Bank of England only.

BANKERS' BALANCES.

As our readers are aware, the Bank of England is the Clearing-House Bank, and all the banks which are members of the Clearing-House Association find it necessary to keep balances with the bank of England, so that they shall never be found short at the clearings. It is always to be borne in mind that the so-called bankers' balances at the Bank of England are not kept there out of love for the Bank of England. They are kept there to suit the convenience of the banks that provide them.

Furthermore, it is generally known that the banks which are members of the London Clearing-House Associaton act as clearing agents for other banks—for the country banks, the Colonial banks, the Anglo-Colonial and foreign banks and the foreign banks proper. Therefore, other banks keep bankers' balances with the several members of the London Clearing-House Association, just as the members of the London Clearing-House Association keep bankers' balances with the Bank of England.

Is it not plain that the City and public are as much interested in knowing the amount of the bankers' balances with the several members of the London Clearing-House Association as in knowing the particulars respecting the bankers's balances with the Bank of England?

The joint-stock banks declare that they desire to see the publication of the bankers' balances at the Bank of England resumed.

NEED FOR MORE DETAILED INFORMATION.

They add that the bankers' balances practically equal the reserve kept by the Bank of England, and they go so far as to say that at special seasons the bankers' balances considerably exceed the reserve kept by the Bank of England. If all this means anything, it means, firstly, that the Bank of England does not keep any reserve out of its own resources—that the reserve which it keeps is really furnished by the Banks which are members of the Clearing-House Association.

But is that what they really mean? Do they contend that a bank which agrees to keep bankers. balances should not employ those bankers' balances?

If they mean that, do they venture to tell us that they themselves do not employ the bankers' balances left with them—that they always keep bona-fide reserves equal to, or very nearly equal to the bankers' balances of which they are custodians?

And if they are not prepared to assert all this, on what grounds do they allege, asks the "Statist," that the Bank of England should not employ in its business the balances they leave with it, while they themselves ought to be left free to employ as they please the bankers' balances they hold.

GOOD FRIDAY HOLIDAY.

Record Motor-car Traffic.

London, April 17.

Good Friday was a delightful outdoor holiday. Brilliant weather prevailed all day, and the two or three millions left in the metropolis seemed to have agreed that the best way to recognise this meteorological favour was to go out of doors and stay there. The sun rose in a clear sky; and bathed London with brightness until night-fall, without a hint of rain.

The charming weather was general throughout the country. Motor-car traffic was unprecedented, owners of cars who left home for seaside and country taking advantage of the charming weather to travel by road. Many of the cars were heavily laden with Luggage. Telegrams from our correspondents indicate the extent to which this method of holiday travel was used. It was estimated that quite 2,000 motor-cars passed through St. Albans during the day, and about 600 through Salisbury, most of them bound from London to the West.

In Canterbury, at a given point 100 cars, chiefly bearing the London letters, passed by in an hour, and many hundreds of cars arrived at Brighton. Touring cars arriving at Bath nearly doubled in number these of last year. Similar reports come from all parts of the main roads leading out of London. The roads were firm, but the dust nuisance was very pronounced in many districts.

In the early morning the great London railway termini were again crowded. Paddington sent large numbers of excursionists to the West ; at Euston train after train left for the North ; while at King's Cross, St. Pancras, Liverpool-street, and Waterloo excursionists mustered in thousands. At Victoria and Charing Cross the Continental traffic was not comparable with that of Thursday. Still, the trains for the cross-Channel services were either extended or run in duplicate. After the early hours all was quiet at the stations, untill the return of the day excursions at night.

The Tubes, the District and Metropolitan Rail ways, the tramcars and omnibuses, all had a busy day. To Putney, Wimbledon, and Richmond alone 25,000 people travelled by the District Railway, and cyclists were out in thousands.

Within London it was to the parks, charming in their fresh green tints, that the people mostly flocked. Thousands of happy children romped about in the Green Park, hundreds fed the ducks, while as many more fished the lake for minnows. Before Buckingham Palace crowds gathered expecting to see their Majesties.

Hyde Park was a rendezvous for more thousands, great crowds sauntering and lingering in the sunshine around the Serpentine, and near the Round Pond in Kensington Gardens. Cricket was the popular game in Regent's Park, where spring flowers made a fine-show.

Large congregations assembled at the many special services arranged in the churches. The three hours' services in particular were well attended. In many churches oratories were sung in the evening, and these, too, attracted many people. For indoor entertainment Londoners were chiefly dependent on concerts, but there was no lack of these.

Brigadier General Woolcombe officiates as Adjutant General, Army Headquarters, as a temporary arrangement, vice Major General Martin, appointed to succeed the late Major General Stratford Collins, in the Rawalpindi Command.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

THE HOME NEEDLEWOMAN.

Nothing accumulates so quickly as the odds and ends of ribbon and silk which are left over from a home-made blouse or toilette of some description, and which are hoarded sometimes for years before they are ultimately thrown away. Many little accessories of dress—besides other items—can, however, be evolved out of even half-yards of ribbon and the few inches of brocade or satin which have done duty as patterns, a few minutes, attention with the iron or sponging with benzine restoring the contents of the remnant-basket to their original freshness. Sachets for the lingerie drawer are simple to make, some of the daintiest which can be evolved being those which are kidney-shaped and stuffed with scented wool or orris root or other powder, three or four of these sachets, sewn ladder fashion across a double strand of ribbon, forming an excellent series of scent bags for the linen cupboard. When laid between sets of sheets, the whole breadth of the linen is perfumed at once, while either China silk, broderie Anglaise, embroidered lawn, chiffon, gauze, or muslin may be employed as the basis, a tiny frill of Valenciennes being gathered on all round and the centre marked with the monogram of the owner.

OTHER ODDS AND ENDS.

Another simple contrivance is the flat "Valentine" sachet of plaited ribbon, the square of cotton-wool or Japanese paper containing the scented powder being covered with a simple lattice-work of inch-wide satin ribbon in white or colours, or in a chess-board design in two shades. A charming effect may likewise be gained by making a giant rosette with ends of multi-coloured bebe ribbon, each strand terminating in a flat disc of silk—enclosing some delicate flower scent—and edged with a kilting of the ribbon, the colours in each case harmonising exactly. Another useful article which may owe its origin to a heterogeneous collection of oddments is the patience-board, consisting of a stout piece of wood, or four or five thicknesses of strong card-board, and which may be covered with an odd length of brocade, tapestry, cloth, or even serge, while the back is lined with silk or sateen, and the material secured to the board with a close row of drawing-pins. Those who are clever trifles of this kind evolve the most useful collections of boxes for laces, ribbons, gloves, handkerchiefs, veils, etc., out of old card-board boxes, covering these with silk and interposing an interlining of cotton-wool, whilst small pieces of cretonne can be turned to account in numbers of ways both in the realm of dress and as bazaar articles.

PRINCE'S CURIOUS ROLE.

"Man in Possession" of his Own Clothes.

The statement contained in a Paris morning paper that a German lady, Fraulein Wilhelmine Kemper, had levied a distraint on the personal wardrobe of Prince Victor of Thurn and Taxis, because he was unable to repay her a sum of money which she had advanced him, is correct.

Fraulein Wilhelmine Kemper, who is domiciled in Paris and has become a naturalised French citizen, asserts that she advanced a large sum to enable the Prince of Thurn and Taxis to contract a rich marriage in the United States. This assertion is not denied by the Prince, except as to the amount, which Fraulein Kemper puts at £30,000, whereas, according to the Prince, it only amounted to £8,800.

Some months ago Fraulein Kemper, who is a middle-aged lady, discovered that the Prince was in Paris and staying at the Hotel de France et Choiseul. She promptly went to a lawyer and instructed him to levy a distress warrant on the clothes and personal belongings of the Prince, pending the discussion of her claim before the courts. A bailiff went to the room occupied by the Prince at the hotel and levied a distraint on the Prince's personal wardrobe.

The Prince was exceedingly annoyed at this proceeding, for, apart from the scandal it caused, he found himself unable to don his own clothes. However, an arrangement was come to. The bailiff took a careful inventory of all the Prince's belongings and then offered to place the Prince himself in the position of being the "man in possession." This is commonly done in the case of distraint warrants in France. The Prince, it is understood, agreed to accept the responsiblity of being placed in charge as the legal custodain of his own clothes. But when he puts on his dress suit he must be careful not to damage it, seeing that he is responsible to the law for his clothes being kept in good condition.

The Prince cannot, however, remove his belongings from the hotel until the distraint has been taken off, and Fraulein Kemper refuses to have this restraint removed.

RACE OF WAITRESSES.

London, April 17.

The waitresses' race was the most popular and most exciting event of the annual athletic meeting of the Hotel and Restaurent Employes Society at Stamford Bridge grounds this afternoon.

There were twelve starters, all engaged in cafes in London. Their heads were bare, they wore blouses, short walking skirts, and ordinary boots. Miss K. Davis of Ludgate-hill, who won the prize last year, was penalised fifty yards for her previous triumph. Striding like a Prussian grenadier, the penalised Miss Davis followed the array. She had the style but the others had the start. She crept up and passed two or three of her competitors. In the last lap she challenged a tall girl with red hair, who also had hopes of the prize. For half a lap the Hellenic struggle held the crowd enthralled ; brown hair crept ahead and then red hair darted up and passed it.

In the end Miss Davis, with a gasp of exhaustion, had to give up. Miss Taylor, of the Blenheim cafe won the first prize ; Miss E. Green, of the same cafe, the second ; and Miss E. G. Willment, of Hatchett's, the third.

GERMAN CHURCHMEN'S VISIT.

Berlin, April 17.

The leaders of the delegation of German churchmen, who are to visit England between May 26 and June 3 as the guests of the London Free Church Federation will be Privy Councillor Bodo von Voigts, President of the Protestant Supreme Church Council ; Dr. Wilhelm Faber, chief pastor of Berlin and general superintendent of the synod ; Dr. Ernst Dryander, chief court chaplain and personal spiritual adviser to the Emperor.

Other distinguished members of the delegation will be Dr. Von Sudu, late Prussian Minister of Public Worship and Education, and Count Sholto Douglas, a descendant of the famous Scottish clan, and leader of the temperance cause in Germany. Many eminent professors of theology from various German universities will accompany the party, besides about a hundred representatives of the Prussian State Evangelical Church. The delegation will include a dozen Nonconformists—Methodists, Baptists, Unitarians—and a few Jewish Rabbis.

BY THE WAY.

THE ISSUE.

The propostion had been serisly made, and the answer was free from jest. "There is no chance of that in our time," said the Home Secretary. "It is all arranged and settled. Lord Grey is an old man, but when he gives up, he will certainly be succeeded by one who has every requisite for the position, in the prime of life and fame, of old blood, high rank, great fortune, and greater ability. Once in power there is nothing to prevent his holding office as long as Sir Robert Walpole. Nobody can compete with Stanley. . . . There is nothing like him. If you are going into politics, and mean to stick to it, I daresay you will do very well, for you have ability and enterprise ; and if your are careful how you steer, no doubt you will get into some port at last. But you must put all these foolish notions out of your head ; they won't do at all. Stanley will be next Prime Minister, you will see." The speaker himself became Prime Minister within a very few months. It was Lord Melbourne. The other man, Disraeli, waited for five and thirty years before disproving the impossibility of attaining the ambition which she confided that night at the table of Mr. and Mrs. Norton.

PARLIAMENT AND PRESS.

Mr. Balfour was at the annual dinner of the House of Commons Press Gallery on Friday. As will be remembered, the ex-Premier was one of the witnesses with important recommendations who gave evidence before a Select Committe appointed some little time ago to consider the advisability of the House appointing its own staff of reporters for the recording of the debates. Mr. Balfour recognised that the version of a man's speech presented in a good summary in a London morning paper is infinitely more attractive than the Hansard style of report, but he felt, as others feel, that there ought to be an adequate official record of what members say. It is so useful to be able to turn up an old volume and convict a man upon words which he has previously used. Mr. Balfour is not in love with the work of the Parliamentary sketch-writer ; he prefers the speeches in summary if he cannot have them in full.

VERBATIM.

Our Parliamentary children have the same difficulties about their Parliamentary reports. An Australian Senate, determined to have its own records, was horrified to find that the work cost £7,000 for the first quarter. Whether they have a sub-editor for their Hansard we are not told, but it is apparent that they need one as much as does St. Stephen's. A Sydney member who complained that he was not fully reported was given his heart's desire in the next morning's paper. And this is how his speech, printed verbatim, read :—"The reporters—ought not to—the reporters ought not to be the ones to judge of what is important—not to say what should be left out—but—the member—only should judge of what is important. As I—as my speeches—as the report—reports—as what I say is reported sometimes no one—nobody can understand from the reports—what it is—what I mean. So—it strikes me—it has struck me certain matters that appear of importance—are sometimes left out—omitted. The reporters—the papers—points are reported—I mean, to make a brief statement—what the papers think of interest is reported." What he meant was clear enough ; it would have been well for that gentleman's reputation had he been content with the reporter's way of telling what he wished to convey.

QUITE A LITTLE BILL.

The serial story of costs in the Law Courts in connection with a case lately heard makes sorry reading for any but a lawer. We are assured that these big cases extending over many days do not pay the counsel engaged ; they certainly do not pay the litigants. Law costs constitute a manace to the prosperity of the country. Many an important industrial undertaking has been crippled by the bills of legal expenses which it has had to meet when getting Parliamentary sanction to proceed. The late Hon. Frederick Leveson-Gower placed it on record that the Paliamentary Committee proceedings with regard to a bill for a very small railway cost the company £100,000, The railway was needed, out it was opposed by every big railway company in the kingdom. Did we need the Brighton line, the Manchester and Birmingham, the Blackwall, the South-Eastern? Travellers and traders answer in the affirmative; opposition railway companies take, or took, the opposite view, so that it cost in legal expenses £4,806 per mile for the first-named company, £5,190 per mile for the second, £14,414 per mile for the third, while for the South-Eeastern legal expenses ate up £2,40,000. Yet we wonder that railway dividends are low.

UNCONSIDERED TRIFLE.

Possibly it has occured to a few men that there is any connection between the Daylight Bill and the licensing proposals. It remains for an Irishman, who for forty years has been in India gradually inclining to the native belief that legislation of any sort is an iniquity, to establish an association between the two. "It's no wonder at all," he says, "that in the East they regard the British as the barbarians and madmen. What are you going to do now? You're trying to make men take more daylight. Yu're going to make them follow the sun. You're going to make them have more leisure every day, yet at the same time you are actually going to shut up half the public-houses, denying the poor man his natural recreation and resort." Possibly. This is an aspect in which the backers of the Daylight Bill had not viewed their difficulties.

GAMES OF JAPAN.

From a lecture on "Sports and Physical Training in Modern Japan," delivered by Mr. Tsuneo Matsudaira, third secretary of the Japanese Enbassy, it appears that the Japanese have adopted several of the games of Western nations—the games as well as the serious works. Boating has become popular with students, though we are sorry to hear that Japanese ladies have not yet learnt the delights of a day on the river. They do not even look on at regattas. Football has been introduced, but is nothing like so popular as baseball, which seems to have captured the fancy of the people. We hear nothing of cricket, and must conclude that, like so many other nations otherwise composed of decent fellows, Japan shows a shocking ignorance of what is, beyond doubt or comparison, the greatest of games. Why cricket should be confined, as it is to all practical purposes, to men of so-called Anglo-Saxon origin is a mystery which neither the ethnolcgist nor the guide to sport in general can hope to solve. Football is simpler to understand than cricket. Everybody, even a Polynesian savage, can appreciate the joy of kicking a big ball, though the subtler delight of a skilful pass may be impossible to any save the trained intellect. Let us grant that football, having the advantage of simplicity, might be expected to make way more quickly than cricket. But, on the other hand, a nation such as the Japanese, with a feeling for delicate art and exquisite craft, should be able to understand the more intricate glorise of the bat and ball.

Valuable Discovery for the Hair.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable small of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemist for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot ; 33 Farringdon Road, London, England.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be *'depended upon'* without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be *'depended upon.'* A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely *'depended upon'* to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes:—"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility
Influenza
Indigestion
Sleeplessness
Neuralgia
Premature Decay
Backache
Mental Exhaustion
Lassitude
Exhaustion
Stomach Disorders
Faintness
Brain-Fag
Rheumatism
Headache
Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Emperor of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors; Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

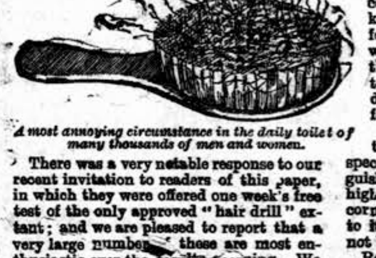
Wholesale Agents:

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

Remarkable Results from "Hair Drill."

Thousands of Readers Respond to Offer.

Another Weeks Test now Offered.



A most annoying circumstance in the daily toilet of many thousands of men and women.

There was a very notable response to our recent invitation to readers of this paper, in which they were offered one week's free test of the only approved "hair drill" extant; and we are pleased to report that a very large number [illegible] those are most enthusiastic over the results accruing. We have also been desired, on behalf of those who did not at the time avail themselves of the opportunity, to renew our offer; and we now have pleasure in announcing that arrangements are now complete for another week's free "hair drill."

Let us repeat what the "hair drill" will assuredly prove:—

A. That your hair can be drilled into fine condition.
B. That your hair need not be too brittle or too limp.
C. That your hair need not be too highly coloured or too colourless.
D. That your hair need not fall out when combed or brushed.
E. That your hair need not be scurfy, greasy, or odorous.

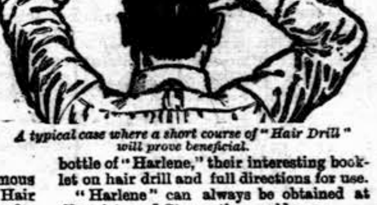
We have received very gratifying accounts from those who participated in our previous test and the unanimous expression is that the "Harlene Hair Drill" undoubtedly improves and benefits the hair, no matter what form of hair weakness and decay it is suffering from.

Quality and quantity are both greatly in evidence even after the week's free test, and afford the most conclusive proof of the eventual excellence to be attained by a thorough course.

The proprietors of this famous and celebrated preparation, universally known as Edwards' "Harlene," therefore, invite everyone whose hair is weak, deficient, or faulty to subject their remedy to the week's test alluded to, and are confident that those who do so will be able to report a most manifest improvement.

Edwards' "Harlene" is no new, untried preparation, but is the great hair specific, of which Royal and other distinguished personages speak in terms of the highest approbation, and there is no corner of the world from which testimony to its remarkable value and efficacy has not been forthcoming.

Readers [illegible]ous of having proved to them the [illegible]ities of hair cultivation under pro[illegible] conditions are invited [illegible]fore to fill up and send in the annexed application form, a receipt of which the proprietors will forward their special free gift



A typical case where a short course of "Hair Drill" will prove beneficial.

bottle of "Harlene," their interesting booklet on hair drill and full directions for use.

"Harlene" can always be obtained at Chemists and Stores the world over.

No greater mistake can be made than to resort to internal remedies which only ruin the constitution, or to use cheap, worthless remedies which will but aggravate hair decay an unhealthiness.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To Edwards' "Harlene" Co.
95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,
Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "Harlene" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill. I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

*Name*____________________

*Address*____________________

AUTOMATIC KNITTING MACHINE.

KNITS GARMENTS, FANCY WORK AND SEAMLESS HOSIERY.

(PAIR OF SOCKS IN 20 MINUTES).

Reduced Price, £8 Cash.

CHEAPEST & BEST Knitting Machine obtainable.

Made at the Company's own British Factory.

VALUABLE FOR FAMILY USE OR EARNING INCOME AT HOME. Write: BGA. Dept., 83, Southwark Street, LONDON, Eng.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 1.] [BOMBAY, MA 2,

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	...	...	...
3 do. Rentes	96 1/2	un	chgd
3½ do. Sterling Loan	100	un	chgd
3½ do. Govt. Securities	63 3/8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	24 5/16	un	chgd
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 3/8		1/16
Do. in New York	52 3/4	un	chgd
Exchange on London at Paris	25·13	1 1/2	
Do. do. do. Berlin	20·43 3/4	un	chgd
Do. do. do. New York	4·86 7/8		1/8
Discount Bank of England Rate	3	since	Mar 19
Discount Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	2 5/8		1/8
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 7/8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2 1/4		1/8
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2 1/2	un	chgd

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate)...1/3 23/32

Bills on Madras ...Rs. 2,10,000 at 1s. 3 29/32d.

* Closing tone of Silver.—Steady.

SPECIE SHIPMENTS.

Silver to Bombay ...	£	3,20,000
Gold to Bombay ...	£	90,000

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Firm with fair demand,
Futures	Unsettled,
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Steady.
Total Sales	8,000 bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	500 „
Imports	3,000 „
Mid-Americans	5·40+10
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown	7 1/4+1/16

Future Delivery prices :—

May-June.	June-July,	July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.
4·90	4·89	4·87	4·82
+01	unchanged.	—1	unchanged.

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
4·74	4·68	4·65	4·64	4·63
unchanged.	—01	—01	—01	—01

New York :—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	8,000 bales
Do. do. last year	10,000 „
Exports to Great Britain	1,000 „
Do. to Continent	8,000 „

Spot Cotton—10·60—10

Futures—Month of July, 8·43—27 } Advanced early on favourable cables and declined later owing to longs unloading.

Do. Do. Oct. 8—36

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—9.

Futures—Month of July 8·78—31

Do do Oct. 8·38

Closing tone of futures—Quiet.

Cotton Stock in London	8,000 bales.
Week's receipts of Cotton at U. S. Ports	57,000 bales.
Do. Exports to Great Britain	10,000 „
Do. do. to France and Continent	47,000 „
Stock of Cotton at U. S. Ports	474,000 „
Do. do. at Interior Ports	379,000 „
Weekly Export of Cotton to Japan	2,000 „

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

Fine Broach	d. 4 23/32
F. G. Broach	d. 4 21/32
Good Broach	d. 4 [illegible]
Fine Bhownagger	d. 4 27/32
F. G. Bhownagger	d. 4 19/32
Good Bhownagger	d. 4 14/32
Fine Oomras	d. 4 24/32
F. G. Oomras	d. 4 20/32
Good Oomras	d. 4 16/32
Good M. G. Oomras	d. 4 16/32
Fine M. G. Oomras	d. 4 24/32
Fine Bengals	d. 3 24/32
F. G. Bengals	d. 3 20/32
Good Bengals	d. 3 16/32
Fine M. G. Bhownagger	d. 4 23/32

F. G. F. Tinnevelly C. I. F.—4 14/32d. Sellers, Months—May-June.

Good Khandeish	d. 4 14/32
F. G. Khandeish	d. 4 18/32

SEEDS.

Rapeseed –

Brown Cawnpore 51½ April-May—Antwerp—Buyers—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed.—Firmer.

Linseed :–

Tone of Linseed—Dull.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :–

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality), 6 unchanged.

Sugar :–

[illegible] granulated sugar, double bag[illegible] and F. [illegible]s. 4 1/2d.

Months of Shipment.—July—August—Sellers

Tone of Sugar—Steady.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
25 Boxes Rupees	1,[illegible],000	Aden	National Bk
74 Bars Silver ...	1,[illegible],884	London	International Bank

BOMBAY MARKETS.

SATURDAY EVENING.] [2ND MAY 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England	3 per cent. from	19th March.
Bank of Bengal	7 per cent. „	26th „
Bank of Bombay	8 per cent. „	16th April.
Bank of Madras	9 per cent. „	11th Feb.

Money :—

Borrowers for two months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Exchange :—

There is nothing new to report in this market, all quotations being unaltered and very little business doing on either side of the account. Most Banks will sell at 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T. and Demand Bank Bills at 1s. 3 7-8d., but there are very few buyers. The Credit rate is general at 1s. 4 1-16d., 3 months' sight, but any bills that come out are as a rule placed at 1s. 4 1-32d. Far Eastern rates are steadier.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight	1s. 4 1/16d.
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 4 5/32
Do 3 months' sight—France	168 1/4
Do 3 months' sight, Marks	137 1/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight	132
Yokohama—30 days' sight	151 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight	177 1/4

Government Paper :—

At opening to-day the market was steady at 95 3-4 ready and 95 15-16 for the settlement. There was a little more doing in the Bazaar and for a time, in the morning, the tendency appeared to be upwards. By the close a quieter feeling set in, the final quotations being as noted below.

We quote :—

Cash	Rs. 95·11
1st Settlement	„ 95·14

Bullion :—

On Friday the Bar silver market in London closed unchanged for ready at 24 5-16 but the forward rate was 1-16 lower at 25 3-8. New York was steady at 52 3-4. Locally the market has been more active. The ready rate opened at 63 1-2 ex-duty but the bears have been taking their profits, and their purchases, both for ready and forward, have helped rates up 1-8 or more. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	4	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	63	10	0
Ditto 1st Settlement	62	14	0
Ditto 2nd do.	62	10	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

In sympathy with the drop in prices in the American Markets, the local market is easier, and rates are again giving way. There is a fair enquiry for Bengals and lower rates would bring free buyers into the market. Business was done at Colaba in fine M. G. Bengals for May, at Rs. 175 1-2. For other descriptions there is little demand. Closing rates are as under.

Ready Bengals have again been taken to a moderate extent by shippers, and Mills were buying quietly. The turnover at Colaba was moderate.

QUOTATIONS :—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	221	May
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	204	
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	197	
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	191	
Fine M. G. Amraoti	191	
Fine M. G. Muttia	186	
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	180	
Fine M. G. Khandeish	186	
Fine M. G. Bengals	175/6	
Good Bagalkot-Bijapur	195	
Good Westerns	196/7	
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	221	

NEW CROP.

	Rs.	Delivery.
Good M. G. Broach	234	March 09
F. G. H. G. Bengals	175	January 09

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone	Easier.
Estimated Sales	5,000 bales
Total Imports	17,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

M.-J.	J.-J.	J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.
4·80	4·79	4·77	4·72	4·64
—10				

O.-N.	N.-D.	D.-J.	J.-F.
4·58	4·56	4·55	4·54
—10	—09		

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with littte doing. We quote :—

Ready	Rs.	8	8	0	B. T.
May	„	8	13	0	R. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is steady with a moderate enquiry and we quote as under :—

Ready Brown Cawnpore	Rs.	9	2	0	B. T.
May „ „	„	9	7	0	R. T.
„ „ Delhi	„	9	9	0	R. T.
Ready Yellow Gujerat	„	10	4	0	B. T.

Gingellyseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with only a small business passing. We quote :—

Bold White 85 p. c.	Rs.	54	8	0
Muggy	„	54	0	0
Yellow Hinganghat	„	56	8	0
„ Secunderabad	„	55	8	0

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... Rs. 10 9 0

Tone—Easier.

Castorseed :—

Ready	Rs.	29	8	0
May	„	29	12	0

Tone—Easier.

Cottonseed :— Rs. 25 8 0

Tone—Steady.

Mowraseed :— Rs. 5 10 0

Tone—Firmer.

Groundnuts— Rs. 44 0 0

Tone—Quiet.

Wheat :—

White-Delhi, May ... Rs. 6 6 0 R. T.

Tone—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,392 1/2
India	63 1/2
Indian Specie Bank	52

Mills :—

David	368 3/4
Manockji Petit	3,032 1/2

Presses —

New Mofussil	6[illegible]5

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown & Co.	305
Badham Pile & Co.	132
Bombay Steam Nav. Pref.	287 1/2
Central India Mining	375 X. D.
Colaba Land and Mill	1,035

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	557 1/2
Amritsar-Patti	113
Tapti-Valley	4[illegible]5

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday :—

Cotton	5,237 bales.
Wheat	703 cwts.
Linseed	5,641 „
Rapeseed	10,571 „
Gingellyseed	840 „
Poppyseed	9,482 „
Groundnuts	704 „
Castorseed	5,014 „
Rice	838 „
MyrabolIams	7,058 „
Cottonseed	9,712 „
Mowraseed	nil „
Gram	1,054 „
Joowar	1,392 „
Maize	nil „

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, MAY 2.] [BOMBAY, MAY 3

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	86 5/16	un	chgd
3 do. Rentes	96 3/4	1/4	
3½ do. Sterling Loan	99 5/8		3/8
3½ do. Govt. Securities	63 3/8	un	chgd
*Bar Silver in London	24 3/8	1/16	
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 7/16	1/16	
Do. in New York			
Exchange on London at Paris	25·12 1/2		1/2
Do. do do. Berlin.	20·44	1/4	
Do. do. do. New York.			
Discount Bank of England Rate.	3 pr.ct.	since 19th March 08	
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	2 5/8	un	chgd
Do. Indian Bank Bills, 6 months' sight	2 7/8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1/8	un	chgd
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills	3 1/2	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans	2		1/4
Do. 7-day Market Loans	2 3/8		1/8

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 23-32d.

*Closing Tone of Silver—Steady.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total	Week's Sales	46,000 bales.
„	Sold on Speculation	2,000 „
„	Sold for Exportation	2,000 „
„	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	57,000 „
„	Actual Exports	11,000 „
„	Week's Imports	17,000 „
„	Stock	888,000 „
Surat's	Week's Sales	1,200 „
„	Sold on Speculation	......
„	Sold for Exportation	100 „
„	Amounts forwarded to Consumers	1,500 „
„	Actual Exports	200 „
„	Week's Imports	......
„	Stocks	13,000 „
Afloat	Americans	80,000 „
„	Indian	7,000 „

THE MADRAS MARKET.

Banks.

Bank of Madras		1,125
Bangalore Bank	Sellers	120
Commercial Bank	Buyers	17
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref		60

Mills and Presses.

Bangalore Woollen, Cotton, & Silk	Buyers	85
Do. do. 6 per cent Deb. 1910		1,000
Buckingham Mill 7 o/o Pref. 1st Jan.July		105
Do. do. do. 31st Dec.		1,100
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1909		1,000
Carnatic		525
Do. 6 per cent. Deb. 1913		1,000
Coimbatore Spinning & Weaving		150
Coral		170
Jamalamadugu Press		400
Madras United S. W. & M.		2,800
Madura		150
Mysore Spinning & Manufacturing	nom.	200
Tinnevelly		500
Tadpatri Press (Ord.)		550
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.		100
Tirupur Press		450

Miscellaneous.

Arbuthnot's Industrials 6 p. c. Cum. Pref.		40
Burmah Oil Coy.		75s.
Cochin State Railway 5 o/o Loan (1911)	Sellers	102
Ditto ditto 4 o/o Loan (1918)	Sellers	98
Deccan Sugar and Abkari, Ld. (Ord.)		...Sellers.
Ditto 7 per cent 1st Mort. Deb. (1913)	Sellers	975
Ditto ditto (1909)	Sellers	1,000
E. I. Distilleries & Sugar Factories (Ord.)		9s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent. Deb.	Sellers	£100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	Sellers	18s. 3d.
East India Tea & Produce		20s.
Indian Aluminium	Sellers	90
Indian Cycle and Engineering 7 percent. Deb.		90
Malabar Timber Yard & Saw Mills	Sellers	100
Do. 7 per cent. Cum. Pref.	Sellers	95
McDowell and Co. (Ord.)	Sellers	150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref		100
Madras Electric Tramways		nom £1
Madras Electric Tramway 5 per cent. Debs		£97
Madras Electric Supply Corpn. (10s. paid)		12s. 6d.
Do. 5 per cent Construction Debentures		98
Massey and Co. (Ord.)		135
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		105
Mysore Chromium	Sellers	85
New Mysore Manganese		18s.
Oakes and Co. (Ord.)		100
Do. 5 per cent. Debentures 1910	Sellers	100
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.	Sellers	100
Ootacamund Municipal 6 per cent. Debs.	Buyers	100
Oriental Benefit and Deposit Society		11-8
Peninsular Mineral (Rs. 80 paid)	Sellers	75
Ramnad Raj Sterling 5 per cent.		£101
Rangoon Oil		Rs. 75
Sivagunga Zemindary 5 per cent. Bonds		£100
Smith, W. E. & Co. (Ord.)		130
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		105
South Indian Railway Debentures		£125
Do. (Capital Stock, 1911)		£103
Southern India Rubber (Rs. 65 paid)		Rs. 40
Shell Transport and Trading Company		45s.
Do. 5 per cent. Preference		£ 9¼
Shimoga Manganese	Sellers	Rs. 50
Spencer and Co. (Ord.)	Buyers	150
Do. 6 per cent. Cum. Pref.		107
Tanjore District Board 4 per cent. Loan		66
United Coffee Growers		50
Vizianagram Mining		26s.

INDIAN GOLD MINES.

Anantapur Gold, 17s. 6d. paid		16s. 9d.
Balaghat, fully paid		4s. 9d.
Do. 10 o/o Preference fully paid		9s. 3d.
Burma Ruby Mines		753d.
Champion Reef, fully paid		5s. 6d.
Deccan Goldfield Development (5s. paid)	Sellers	3d.
Dharwar Gold, fully paid		8s.
Dharwar Reefs, (15s. paid)		3s.
Glenrock		1½d.
Goldfields of Dharwar		4s. 6d.
Goldfields of Mysore	Sellers	3d.
Hutti (Nizam's), fully paid		19s. 3d.
Hyderabad (Deccan)		38s. 9d.
Indian Mines Syndicate (3s. 6d. paid)		1½d.
Kempinkote (New), fully paid		4½d.
Mysore Gold, fully paid		£4-17-0
Mysore Reefs (Ord.)		1½d.
Mysore West (19s. paid)		9d.
Mysore Wynaad (19s. paid)		9d.
Nanjungod, fully paid	Sellers	Rs. 7-8.
Nundydroog, fully paid		22s. 9d.
Ooregum, fully paid (Ordinary)		8s. 9d.
Ooregum Preference, fully paid		14s. 3d.
Sangli, 13s. paid		2s. 9d.
Topuldodi (Nizam's) 15s. paid		Nom.

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

The fifty-fourth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China was held on the 15th instant, at the Cannon Street Hotel, E. C., Sir Montagu Cornish Turner, presiding.

The Joint-Manager, (Mr. Caleb Lewis,) having read the notice convening the meeting.

The Chirman said : Gentlemen, you will notice from the report now before you that we have to lament the loss of an esteemed friend and valued colleague through the death of Mr. Jasper Young, for several years a director of this bank. Combined with a prolonged and varied business experience in the East and in London, Mr. Young possessed a sound and mature judgment, and by his capable advice was of great service in assisting to direct the affairs of this bank. We have been fortunate in securing as his successor, Mr. Thomas Cuthbertson, senior partner of Edward Boustead and Co., and, in regard to that gentleman I can only say that we could not possibly have made a better or wiser selection. Gentlemen, since we last met, a great and momentous change has occurred in the conditions of trade and commerce throughout the world. From a period of abnormal activity and general prosperity we have fallen to a state of inaction and general stagnation. The causes of this momentous change are partly natural and partly exceptional. The natural causes are such as over production and an overwhelming keenness on the part of merchants to pour goods into markets already sufficiently stocked, and so for the time being, at any rate, the world of commerce is suffering from a somewhat severe attack of indigestion and until sufficient time had elapsed to allow of the process of normal digestion to take effect we shall not be likely to see any appreciable improvement. As a result, in most markets of the East and the Far East there is a considerable lock-up of marchandise. For exceptional causes we may look to India, which, in addition to the prevalence of plague, is suffering from a somewhat severe visitation of famine, owing to the failure of rains during the last autumn and winter—a famine which is affecting the United Provinces, the Punjab, and, to a lesser degree, the Central Provinces—a famine extending over an area of 150,000 square miles, with a population of 50 millions, of which 1½ million are at present dependent on State aid. In respect to that, however, I am glad to see from this morning's report that the prospects are somewhat brighter, rain having fallen in some districts, and the number on relief having diminished to a small extent. But, gentlemen, as the result of this famine we have decreased and decreasing exports of wheat and seeds, and a diminution in the off-take of goods, especially piece-goods, from the large seaports and the central trading depots in India itself. Another exceptional cause to bring about the present depressed condition of trade has been the American financial crisis, in regard to which so much has been said and written that I need not dilate upon the subject, except to note that, owing to the partial stoppage of the financing of commercial industries in that country, America was unable to take her usual supplies of foreign goods, especially from the Far East. Japan, for instance, has suffered in regard to her silk crop, which a year ago was estimated to be worth, as export value, £11,000,000, but owing to one of her chief markets—America—being closed, the value of this crop has fallen by some 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. This in some degree, accounts for the fact that the balance of trade is at the present moment against Japan. In North China, the exports of hides, skins, furs and wool have suffered for the same reason. In the Straits, also, there has been a falling off in the exports of tin, and in India we find very considerably reduced exports of hides, skins, and, to some extent, manufactured jute goods. Here, in England, as an effect of the American crisis, we suffered, as you all know from an abnormally high bank rate in the winter months of last year. That, of course, was unavoidable, inevitable and necessary, but, at the same time, it did effect adversely our trade in this country; and, for the reasons which I have already given, it is not surprising to note that in the first quarter of this year there has been a decrease in our trade returns, both in regard to exports and imports. It would be, indeed, remarkable if under the circumstances it were otherwise; and, in my humble opinion, the decrease of our trade has nothing on earth to do with our present fiscal system. Along with this falling-off in trade there has been a natural depreciation in the values of commodities all round. I will mention a few, and the dates I take for comparison are 30th June 1907, up to 31st December of the same year. During that period copper (standard) fell 37½ per cent. in value, tin 35 per cent., American cotton 14¼ per cent., silk (China-Japan) 25 per cent., wool 15 per cent., hemp 19½ per cent., jute 17½ per cent., rubber 25¾ per cent., and shellac 42 per cent. Added to this, there has been a heavy fall in the value of silver, about 25 per cent., in the closing three months of last year, and this, of course, has added very appreciably to the difficulties of business in the Far East, especially in countries such as China, which are still on a silver basis. With these adverse conditions which we have to contend with—involving, as you can quite understand, considerable anxiety to those engaged in banking and other commercial business—it behoves us all to act discreetly, cautiously, carefully and circumspectly, and your directors have acted on these principles in drawing up their report and in framing the resolutions which I shall presently ask you to adopt.

Before I sit down you will, no doubt, expect me to say a few words with regard to the new freehold site in Bishopsgate Street, including the area of Crosby Hall, which has been acquired for the purpose for providing the Bank with the accommodation absolutely and urgently needed by its greatly increasing business. The site, which had been for many years used for business purposes, was practically in the market for some time before May last, the date of our contract purchase; but immediately after the sale became known, a public discussion arose as to the preservation of the hall. The Corporation and the London County Council did not see their way to effect the necessary arrangements, but a committee was formed, and for some months endeavoured to obtain sufficient public support to enable them to acquire and maintain the hall. The directors thought it the wiser and more dignified course not to notice and unfavourable comments made upon their conduct during the course of these efforts, but to afford time for the promoters of the scheme to ascertain whether they could carry it into effect. Appeals were made again to the Corporation, to the London County Council, and ultimately to the Government, but in the end the Government in January last declined to interfere, and, as no sufficient support was forthcoming, the scheme failed Both the Lord Mayor, who introduced a deputation on the subject to Mr. Lewis Harcourt, and Mr. Harcourt himself expressed their sense of the great consideration with which the bank had acted. Indeed, the bank did not give directions for the removal of the hall until it had been decided that nothing could be done to acquire and maintain it upon the site. The fabric has been carefully preserved, and arrangements are in course of being made to hand it over to a recognised public body for re-erection elsewhere. And now, gentlemen, I have the pleasure to move the first resolution : "That the report now presented, together with the balance-sheet and profit and loss account, be approved and adopted."

Mr. Emile Levita : I have much pleasure in seconding the resolution.

Mr. H. M. Ross : Mr. Chairman, in the very interesting speech which you have made, I am sorry to observe no mention of the matter of the utmost importance—I should say of vital importance—to Indian banking. I refer to the heavy fall in exchange which took place about the month of November last, and which temporarily jeopardised the maintenance of the gold standard in India. What we, as a bank, owe to the maintenance of the gold standard may, perhaps, be shown if I say that, though we were incorporated as a bank in 1853, 40 years afterwards, or in the year 1892, our £20 shares changed hands at as low figure as £18. In 1893, the Indian mints were closed for the coinage of silver, and 14 years later—that is to say, in 1907—our £20 shares were sold at £70. I do not think, therefore, that we can well overrate what the gold standard has done for Indian banking, nor that we can well overrate the debt of gratitude we are under to your partner, Sir James Mackay, who almost single-handed initiated the agitation in India which culminated in the establishment of the gold standard. As you know, I was honorary secretary of the Indian Currency Association, under the presidency of Sir James Mackay, and his successor, Mr. John Anderson, and I, therefore, speak with some knowledge when I refer to the vacillation and irresolution which marked the conduct of the Government of India during the early steps of that great reform. In the "Times" of the 6th instant, I read a long pronouncement, made in the course of the Budget debate by Mr. E. N. Baker, the present Finance Minister of India, and I am sorry to say that timidity and irresolution are as marked today as they were 15 years ago. I will not trouble the meeting with the details of that long pronouncement ; it will suffice if I say that when the crisis arose to provide against which the Government of India had accumulated a large gold standard reserve fund, the Government showed itself unable to deal with it resolutely. When applied to issue gold to the banks, they refused or, rather, they limited their offer to sums of £10,000 to any one individual or firm in one day. Now, such an offer would have been absolutely ludicrous but for the possible gravity of its effects. Startled, no doubt, by the outcry which arose, further measures were taken, but instead of taking them openly and boldly, they, so to speak, whispered in the ears of the exchange bankers that if the exchange should continue to fall the Government, in addition to withholding Council bills, would be prepared to issue to a certain extent telegraphic transfers on London for gold, but that they would, or might, withdraw this offer at a moment's notice. Now, Mr. Baker claims that as the result of these later measures the panic, or the impending panic, was arrested ; but I am much more inclined to give the credit to the cool-headedness of Indian bankers and merchants, who refused to be carried away by the panic which was nearly provoked. Mr. Baker alleges that his reason for issuing these small sums was the inadequacy of the gold at his disposal, amounting to only three and three-quarter millions sterling. Well, surely the policy of investing the greater portion of the gold reserves—something like 14 millions—in interest-bearing securities in this country stands self-condemned, and should be changed. Mr. Baker speaks of these interest-bearing securities as his second line of defence, and rejoices that it was not necessary to fall back upon them. Well, if we remember that the American crisis coincided with the Indian crisis, I would ask any merchant or banker in this room to say what would have been the effect had the Government of India fallen back on its second line of defence—if, in other words, it had commenced to sell freely interest-bearing securities for the purpose of replenishing its stock of ear-marked gold. We all know they would not have been permitted to do anything of the sort—the consequences in London would have been too dreadful. In that great work written by the late Walter Bagehot, "Lombard Street," it is said that "any notion that money is not to be had or may not be had at any price quickly raises alarm to panic and enhances panic into madness." This was the state of affairs which I contend the Government of India almost provoked. Now, my object in rising to address this meeting at this length, for which I apologise, is that some months ago, the Bengal Chamber of Commerce addressed the Government of India on this very subject, and urged the appointment of a committee to go into this question of the gold standard reserve. I would therefore respectfully urge that our directors should give their immediate attention to this matter, and should join hands as far as possible with the Bengal Chamber and other Indian banks in getting such a committee appointed. It seems to me that it is useless for this bank to build up large reserves for the purpose of securing its interests and those of its customers, if the large funds we employ in India are to be exposed to sudden, serious and possibly permanent depreciation by mismanagement on the part of the Government. (Hear, hear.)

The Chairman : I am sure that we are much indebted to Mr. Ross for his most interesting and lucid speech on the subject of the maintenance of the 1s. 4d. rupee in India, for that is what it amounts to ; and no one can speak better or more authoritatively on the subject than Mr. Ross, for he has studied the matter from the very commencement of the question upto the present day, and with his natural ability, which is by no means small, he has been able to conquer the difficulties of the question. I must confess I purposely avoided a reference to such a thorny question, for, in the first place, unless you speak with an expert knowledge you are likely to make mistakes ; and in the second place, I do feel assured that the Government of India are fully alive to the gravity of the question. We know that with varying conditions of trade there must be a variation in exchange, but I am confident that the Government of India or the Secretary of State's Council would never allow the stability of the rupee to be broken. At any rate, Mr. Ross I can assure you that the question has occupied the consideration of the managers and some of the directors of the bank. As a matter of fact, our manager in Calcutta—Mr. Preston—is a member of the Finance Committee of the Bengal Chamber of Commerce, and I believe he has been an active element in raising this very important question of a commission. I think myself it may have to come, but whether the present is quite a suitable time for appointing a commission, and so possibly spreading doubt as to the stability of the rupee, is other question I quite agree that there are matters to be inquired into, and which it will be for the advantage of India as a country, and for all of us concerned, to have thoroughly threshed out. (Applause.)

The resolution was then put to the meeting and carried unanimously.

The Chairman : I have now to move the second resolution : "That a dividend at the rate of 15 per cent. per annum, free of income tax, for the half-year ended 31st December last, be now declared, payable on and after the 22nd instant."

Sir Alfred Dent, K.C.M.G., seconded the resolution, which was unanimously agreed to.

The Chairman : I have now to move : "That Mr. Thomas Cuthbertson be elected a director."

Mr. L. A. Wallace seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously.

The Chairman : I have now to move : "That Sir Alfred Dent, who retires by rotation, be re-elected a director."

This was seconded by Mr. H. N. Gladstone, and carried unanimously.

The Chairman : I have now to propose : "That Mr. Thomas Cuthbertson, who retires by rotation, be re-elected a director."

Sir Henry S. Cunningham, K.C.I.E., seconded the motion, which was unanimously agreed to.

Mr. Victor Murray : I have much pleasure in proposing : "That Mr. M. N. Girdlestone and Mr. M. Mowat be re-elected auditors for the ensuing year."

This was seconded by Mr. Henry B. Henley and carried unanimously.

Mr. Murray : The honour has been entrusted to me to propose a vote of thanks to the directors and staff for their successful management of the bank. I do consider it an honour to be entrusted with this proposal, and I am only sorry that it has not been put into the hands of some worthier shareholder. We are quite well aware that the financial crisis which struck the world in the last quarter of last year required the greatest attention on the part of the directors, and of the head office in London, in watching over the affairs of this bank, and I am sure the splendid balance-sheet which has been put before you might have been better but for that financial crisis. Still, the shareholders must appreciate the skill of the directors and the management in steering the ship safely into port and excelling the record profit which was made in the previous year. We are aware that the directors' control the management of this bank, but we cannot get over the fact that without having an adequate and intelligent staff, no success can possibly attend the working of the bank. I know, from travelling in the East, a very large number of the members of the staff of the Chartered Bank, and I can assure you that a more intelligent and more persevering class of men it would be impossible to secure. Therefore, the vote of thanks which I have been called upon to propose will, I feel sure, be concurred in by all those present here to-day. It is very gratifying to me to notice that the staff have been awarded a bonus of 10 per cent. On previous occasions I have had to refer to this subject, as I am more conservative on the subject of the staff receiving an adequate bonus than the shareholders receive an adequate dividend, and I trust that as the Chartered Bank of India proceeds on its prosperous path, and as dividends increase, the bonus to the staff will not be overlooked, but will be increased likewise. With these few remarks, I beg to propose that the best thanks of the shareholders be given to the directors and staff for their succesful management of the Bank.

Mr, Henley seconded the motion, which was unanimously adopted.

The Chairman : I thank you very sincerely on behalf of my colleagues and myself for the kind words in which you proposed the vote of thanks. As regards the staff, I must say that in the last few months they have, had more than the usual cares and anxieties to contend with, but we must expect those in business, and I have no doubt that the staff are quite willing to accept the rough with the smooth. At the same time we shall always bear in mind the service rendered by the staff, and if it is possible on a future occasion to give them an increased bonus, the directors will have the very greatest pleasure in doing so. (Hear, hear.)

The proceedings then terminated.—"The Money Market Review."

THE LONDON AND LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

The following is the report of the directors presented at the forty-sixth annual meeting of the London and Lancashire Company :—

Fire Department.—The net premiums amounted to £1,471,088 5s. 11d., and the net losses, paid and outstanding, to £711,133, 3s. 2d.

After increasing the fire fund from £570,000 to £590,000, the sum of £274,785 8s. 1d. has been transferred to profit and loss, account.

Accident Department.—The net premiums amounted to £432,766 3s. 8d., and the net losses, paid and outstanding, to £151,830 16s. 6d.

After increasing the accident fund from £70,000 to £170,000, the sum of £29,879 7s. 8d. has been transferred to profit and loss account.

Marine Department.—The net premiums, since the acquisition of the Standard Marine Insurance Company, Ltd., as hereinafter referred to amounted to £48,984, 14s. 4d., and the net losses, paid and outstanding to £25,658 16s. 6d. The sum of £90,000 has been transferred from the funds received from the "Standard" and, with the balance of the Marine account, has been untilised to create a Marine fund of £113,617 16s. 8d.

Interest on investments from the severel accounts has yielded a total sum of £59,514 19s. 1d During the year, the Company acquired the businesses, assets and liabilities of the Law Accident Insurance Society, Ltd., and the Standard Marine Insurance Company, Ltd. These transactions involved, in the case of the "Law Accident," the issue of £183,725 of "Law Accident" 4 per cent. debentures, redeemable in 1910, or any date thereafter, and, in the case of the "Standard" the issue of 14,450 shares of this Company, with £2 10s. 0d. per share paid up. The financial effect of these arrangements is set forth in the profit and loss account, full provision having been made for all liabilities on the businesses taken over. By thus increasing the scope of the accident department, and by transacting Marine business, the directors hope, not only to increase the profits of the Company, but to enlarge its base and spread its liabilities.

Dividend and Funds.—The available surplus amounts to £160,582 15s. 7d., out of which the directors propose :

(1) To pay on the 1st proximo, a dividend of 10s. per share, free of income tax, making, with the interim dividend already paid, a total distribution for the year of £84,520, or 16s. per share, and (2) to carry forward the remaining balance of £107,757 15s. 7d. to the next account.

The financial position of the Company will then stand as follows :—Capital paid up £264,125, reserve fund 750,000, fire fund 590,000, accident fund 170,000, marine fund 113,671-16-8, staff pension fund 60,000, balance carried forward 107,757-15-7. Funds £2,055,500-12-3.

ON the requisition of eleven Commissioners, the Corporation of Madras will assemble at a Special Meeting to-day to reconsider the appointment of Messrs. Mansergh and Sons as Agents in England to safeguard the interests of the Corporation in regard to indents for material for the new drainage and water works.

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain NO Permanganate of Potash.

Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	500	500	12 p. c.	1,390
Bank of India	100	50	5 „	63½
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,445
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,120
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100 O. 50	100 50	6 „ 1¼ „	70 28
Specie Bank	100	50	5 „	52
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld.	100	100	14 „	260
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 „	£52
Mercantile	£25 £25	£12½ £12-10	6 „ 6 „	£19½ £17½
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75½ old issue new issue xd. 75
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	670

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	xd 480
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	175
Assur Veerjee	500	500	60	457
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	10	195
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	750
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	715
Bombay United	250	250	10	xd 465
Century	500	500	50	xd 1,840
Central India	500	500	85	1,790
China	1,000	1,000	80	1,200½
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill	700	700	50	1,040
Coronation Mills	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	275
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	800
Crescent	100	100	5	97
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200½
Currimbhoy	1,000	1,000	50	1,045
David	250	250	10	378
Emperor Edward	500	500	10	660
Empress	500	500	25	325
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,390
Gold Mohur	500	500	10	350
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	10	520
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	520
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,100
Imperial Cotton	500	500	15	182
Indian Manufg.	1,000	1,000	35	740
Indo-China Manufg.	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	350
Jamshed Manufg	250	250	10	185
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid 60	430
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1030
Khatao Mackunji	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	710
Kohinoor	500	500	25	xd. 700
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas	1,000	1,000	40	500
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	xd. 1,450
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	2,150
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,050
Morarji Goculdas	1,000	1,000	175	2875
Mysore Spinning	250	250	......	55
Mysore Spinning	50	50	......	20
New Great Eastern	200	200	Nil.	200
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	640
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	650
Queen	1,000	1,000	10	950
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid 50	800
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	970
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	525
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	4,275
S. Mahratta	250	250	20	180
Standard Mills	500	500	50	1,145½
Sun	250	250	25	165
Swadeshi	500	500	45	1,355
Textile	500	500	30	1,240
Union (V. Gopalji)	1,000	1,600	50	300
Western India	1,000	1,000	10	525

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee)	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	95
Breul's Cawnpore	200	200	20	200
Broach City	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavery Valley	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabbapatty	250	250	40	480
Hindustan P & M	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	130
Indian Cotton	125	125	11½	125
Khangaum	400	400	25	330
Mahmudpura Ctn	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg.	250	250	25	272
New East Indian	1,000	1,000	75	1,010
New Moufussil Co.	400	400	50	625
New Berar	500	500	40	480
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	465
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	450
Sind and Punjab Co.	1,000	1,000	140	3,500
Sind	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	230
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Wardhwan G. & P.	150	50	12	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co.	100	100		300
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld.	100	20		16
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	132
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation	2,500	2,500	330	xd 9,700
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,470
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.	P. £10 O. £10	10 £10	p. c. 6 Nil.	xd 157 153½
Bombay Ice Mfg.	100	100	Nil.	35
Bombay Flour Mill	500	500	40	xd 975
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company	O. 150 P. 250	250 150	p. c. 6 p. c. 6	287½ 287½
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 10	xd. 375
Delhi Flour	200	200	16	155
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c. 17	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	10
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co.	200	175	yr. 14	205
Kurrachee Landing	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co.	100	100	10	131
Napier Hotel Co.	100	100	Nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.	200	50	p. c. 12½	175
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	32
Phillips and Co.	40	40	p. c. 10	55
Port Canning Co.	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	480
Shivrajpur Syndicate	A. 10 B. 10	10 10	p. c. 25 Nil.	35 35
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co.	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. 75 D. 30 P. 150	£15 30 30	... ...	dis. 9 dis. 5
Thackerand Co.	100	100	p. c. 20	255
Telephone Company	25	25	yr. 1½	38
Treacher and Co.	500	500	yr. 40	615

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

ALMANACS.

There are almanacs and almanacs. But prices have changed since the days when the almanacs of Regiomontanus were sold for ten golden crowns apiece. And they contained nothing but the eclipses and the places of the planets. They were the first ever printed, though not the first ever issued. We know that almanacs were composed in the days of Ptolemy. Delambre discovered in Paris a manuscript written by Theon, the commentator on the Almagest, explaining how they were to be constructed. And in the middle ages they played a notable part, whether written as calendars for ecclesiastical purposes or for astrologers and physicians. For to their influence we owe the spread of the use of Arabic numerals and arithmetic throughout Europe. De Morgan tells us in his article on the subject in the "Penny Cyclopædia" that an ordinance was issued by Henry III. of France forbidding all makers of almanacs to prophesy concerning the affairs of the State or of individuals. By the bye, when he wrote that article every almanac published had to pay a stamp duty of fifteenpence per copy, producing an average revenue of over £30,000. In England James I. gave a monopoly of the trade in almanacs to the Stationers' Compay, and under them astrology flourished until about the middle of the eighteenth century. Readers of the "Tatler" will remember the neme of Bickerstaff. Swift's attack under that "nom de guerre on Partidge's Almanac convulsed the fashionable and literary world, and reminds us that Partridge has his successors at the present day, if we may dare to mention the illustrious names of Zadkiel and Old Moore. The time came when the public brought home to the monopolists in an unmistakable manner the fact that the market for such productions was dropping. To meet the change of attitude the Comany omitted from their almanac the column that gave the moon's influence on the human body, but even this step gave no relief, for most of the copies were unsold. Then the legal monopoly was attacked, and Lord North brought in a Bill to confirm it. The pitiless exposure delivered by Erskine induced the House to throw out the Ministerial Bill by a majority of forty-five. Anyone might henceforth publish an almanac, and the monopolists were driven to the desperate expedient of keeping the market to themselves by buying up the works of their competitors. It was not until the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge brought out the "British Almanac" in 1828 that the Company amended its evil ways and produced the "Englishman's Almanac," "which is unexceptionable," according to De Morgan.

THE BOOK OF ALMANACS.

The story of the "Nautical Almanac" is not without its interest. The idea of publishing an astronomical almanac which would be useful both to seamen and to stronomers was due to Dr. Maskelyne, the Astronomer Royal. It was published by the Admiralty in 1767. For nearly fifty years it was admirably conducted under his guidance. Nonthing equal to it had appeared in Europe. From 1774 to 1789 the French "Connoissance des Tems" borrowed its lunar distances from its English rival. But when Masklyne died it went from bad to worse, and presently naval officers found more reliable tables in the almanacs published at Coimbra and Milan! It was placed on a right footing in 1834. For many years "Companions" to the Almanac were annually issued, and those who are interested in mathematical questions of a simple nature will find many valuable articles therein, written by De Morgan. We take from our shelves two at random. In 1844 we have one on Aritmethical Computation, and in 1841 another on the use of small tables of logarithms in commercial calculations and the practicability of a decimal coinage. These articles he wrote for nearly fifty years, covering a multitude of subjects in astronomy, chronology, the history of science, life assurance, and biliography, in the last of which subjects he was no mean expert. If we remember rightly, his views were ultimately adopted by the British Museum authorities in the construction of their great Catalogue. With an interest continued for so long a period in everything connected with almanacs, it is but natural to find him to be the author of such a volume as "The Book of Almanacs." By its means "the almanac may be found for every year, whether in Old Style or New, from any epoch, ancient or modern, up to A.D. 2000, and the day of any new or full moon from B.C. 2000 to A.D. 2000." A third edition, revised by Mr. E. J. Worman, has just been brought out by Messrs. Bowes and Bowes, of Cambridge. The whole work has been tested throughout, and none who has to do with dates can afford to be without it. The historian, the record-searcher, the almanacmaker, the astronomer, the bibliographer, and the like will find that hardly any point can arise in which they will have more to do than to look up the year required in the index and then find one of the thirty-seven almanacs provided. It does indeed supply, as its author hoped, the place of "the universal almanac." When shall we have a reprint of his incomparable "Budget of Paradoxes"?

SYNONYMY.

In an article on synonymy, by M. A. Chide, in the "revue des Idees" for January, we find a trenchent exposure of the pernicious combination of casual laxity and rigid pedantry in language to which we expose the rising generation. Deliberately we perpetrate this folly, and thereby provide a distorting medium through which every mind in civilised races is compelled to view, in expression, the facts of experience. And yet to communicate these to each other language has been evolved. M. Chide denies that synonyms in the strict sense exist, a statement which is true enough. But even so it leaves practical synonym where it is, a useful correction of verbal monotony in style, preserving general identity through shades, often subtle, of meaning. It is odd to find him describing as strange the fact that negro and the European writer of genius are one in a sense of expressive helplessness. Both "devant le cosmos, ne trouvent jamais le mot, le ressaisissent des qu'ils l'ont laisse echapper, l'accolent a d'autres, indefiniment, avec une souffrance maladive, au point que leur phrase desecrite semble parfois du begaiement." Surely it would be strange if it were not so. The negro and the genius whose skin is white have at least this in common—they have retained some sense of the failure of a stereotyped and also largely hamphazard dialect, miscalled human language, to convey the priceless gifts waiting for an ever-growing worthiness of symbolic expression. A correspondent who has made a special study of "significs" remainds us that as to theremedy there is no lack of instructive examples. Professor Royce, in the "Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology," points out that even Kant was fatally hampered by the loss of the ancient Greek privilege of inventing and introducing new words wherever needed. Such words were never sure of welcome and of rational usage. Of course the technicalities of science obviate some part of the general failure in current expression. But the price, as Le Dantec in particular emphasises, is a very heavy one. We still talk of positive and negative electricity, terms used merely as a hypothetical convenience by Benian Franklin who were he with us, would be sorely tempered to drew lightnings from the heavens upon us for our stupidity in still tolerating its discovered falsity. Instances may be piled up to show that language is still in the era of barbarism. Call a cabbage a donkey, and who is a penny the worse! Context will do all that there is needed there is a recognized convention on the subject, and so on.

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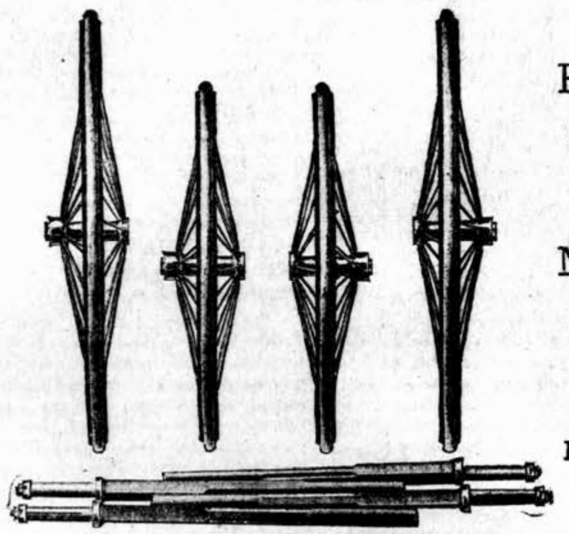

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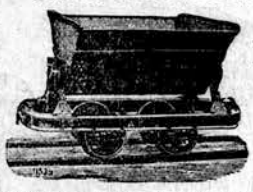

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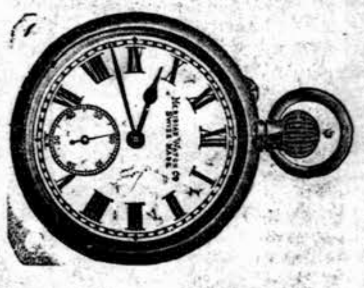

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AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 60, Cornhill E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., E., Whitefriar's Street, LONDON, E. C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.